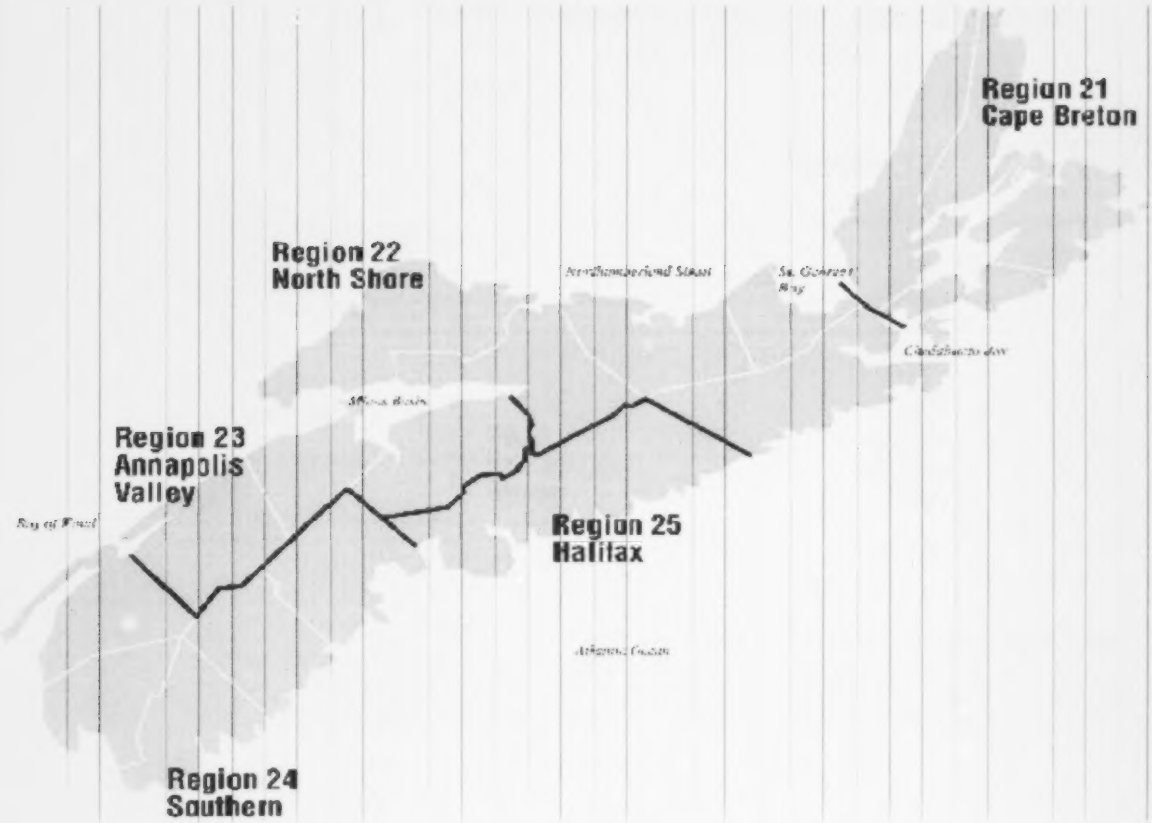
Nova Scotia Labour Market
January - December 2003



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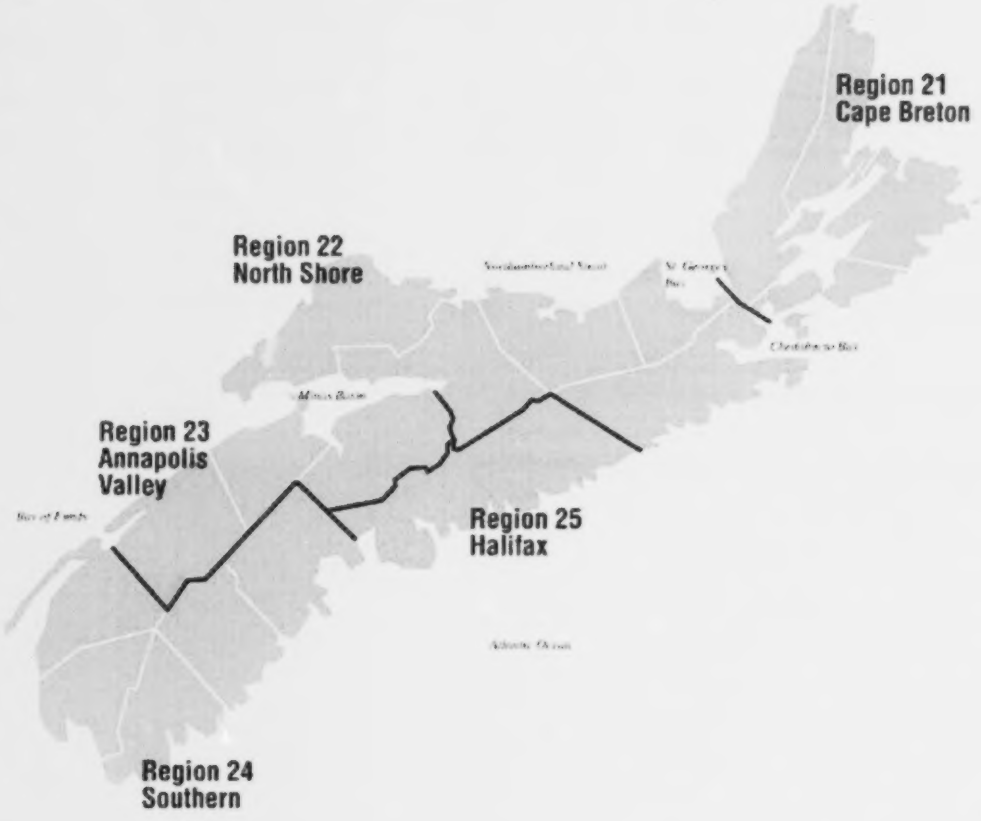
Department of Finance

Nova Scotia Labour Market
January 2003



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1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(February 2003 will be released March 7, 2003)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release January 2003

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in January 2003 rose by 2,000 persons over December 2002 to 434,300 employees. The size of the labour force increased 0.5% and the number of unemployed persons was up 0.4% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate was unchanged at 9.4%. When compared to January 2002, the employment level increased 1.9% while the unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points. The participation rate was 63.2% in January 2003, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.5 percentage points since January 2002.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in two of the five regions in the province as compared to January 2002. The unemployment rate decreased 2.1 percentage points in the North Shore region and 1.4 percentage points in the Cape Breton region . The rate rose 0.5 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley region, 0.1 percentage points in the Southern region, 0.1 percentage points in Halifax region.

On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 7.5%, up 0.1 percentage points from December 2002. Halifax and Saint John, both at 7.5%, stood as the lowest rate east of Quebec City.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

2. Feature -Halifax Metropolitan Area Labour Market Conditions

contributed by Economic Policy & Analysis Division
Nova Scotia Department of Finance
902-424-6131

Issue

Within the last week or so, there have been some references in the local media (Halifax Herald Limited "Is Halifax still booming despite gloomy labour statistics?" by Roger Taylor; January 29, 2003) that the latest estimates of employment growth from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) does not clearly reveal the true dynamic job growth for the Halifax Metropolitan Area (HMA). The latest LFS reports a decline in the monthly employment levels for the last two months of 2002 over the same months in 2001 along with no change in the annual average employment level over 2001. There were comments in the media that the official data do not reflect the dynamic job growth in the HMA and are misleading. There appears to a consensus that the HMA has the best job opportunities in the Atlantic Region.

Analysis

To clearly understand what the LFS reveals regarding employment levels for a specific area, it is important to note that the LFS tracks employment by where you live and not by where you work. Statistics Canada's LFS does not account for work travel patterns. Therefore, the LFS could over estimate employment in an area where a large numbers of people living in the area leave the area to work in other areas. In the area where they work, employment levels would be underestimated.

A review of the employment levels in the labour market regions covered by the LFS which are adjacent to the HMA reveals strong employment growth. In the Southern Region which includes the Chester, Mahone Bay and Lunenburg areas, employment growth was the strongest in the province for 2002. For the Valley Region, including the Windsor and Enfield areas, employment growth was also strong in 2002. In the Northern Mainland Region which includes Stewiacke to Truro area, employment in 2002 was the second highest on record.

Conclusion

- It is highly likely that some of the job growth in the surrounding areas are capturing the dynamic job growth of the HMA. With a strong commuting to work trend, then the LFS would under estimate employment levels for the HMA.
- This characteristic of HMA job market dynamic will become more pronounced as four-laning of Highways 101 and 103 extends toward and into the neighboring Hants and Lunenburg counties.
- Forthcoming Census 2001 data on commuting patterns could be revealing.

Key Employment Indicators

February 7, 2003

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(October to December 2002 will be released February 28, 2003)

In 2001, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 3.8% in Nova Scotia and at 4.4% in Canada. Total wages and salaries reached $11,943.1 million in Nova Scotia and $505,179.0 million in Canada during 2001. In the period January to September 2002, total wages and salaries were $9343.4 million in Nova Scotia, up 5.3% over the first three quarters of 2001. The comparative figure for Canada was $393,810.8 million, an increase of 4.2%.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia

($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Jan-Sept. 2002	% Change Jan-Sept. 2001-2002
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.2	11,508.3	11,943.1	9343.4	5.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(December 2002 will be released February 26, 2003)

In 2001 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $569.61 per week increased $10.73, up 1.9% from 2000, while the Canadian figure of $665.12 rose $11.52 or 1.8%. In November 2002, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 2.1% over November 2001 to $591.60 compared to an increase of 2.2% to $683.76 in Canada. In October 2002 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86.5% of the Canadian average.

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Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Nov. 2002p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	523.40	528.84	531.25	525.37	531.97	537.33	547.67	546.15	558.88	569.61	591.60

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

With the January 2002 release, revisions were made to some of the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours data series for the period January 1998 to December 2001.

Help-Wanted Index

(February 2003 will be released March 4, 2003)

The January 2003 help-wanted index of 126.6 (1996=100) in Nova Scotia rose 1.0% since last month, while the index for Canada of 111.6 decreased 1.7%. The largest decline in all provinces was -2.3% in Quebec. The only recorded increases were Nova Scotia's 1.0% increase and Prince Edward Island's +1.5% change.

Help-Wanted Index, Nova Scotia & Canada

(1996=100, seasonally adjusted)

	Jan. 2003	% Change Jan. 2002-Jan. 2003	% Change Dec. 2002-Jan. 2003
Nova Scotia	126.6	-5.3	+1.0
Canada	111.6	-11.3	-1.7

Note: The Help-Wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intention to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The historical revision of the Help-Wanted Index was implemented in May 2002. This revision included the period from January 1999 to date. The index is now being produced to one decimal place detail, allowing users to more closely follow the movements in the series.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division (available on CANSIM: matrix 105)

Employment Insurance

(December 2002 will be released February 25, 2003)

There were 31,260 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in November 2002, up 1.3% over last month and up 6.8% over November 2001. Nationwide there were 550,470 beneficiaries, a decline of 1.1% over last month and down 1.6% over October 2001. Since November 2001, the change in the number of beneficiaries in all provinces/territories ranged from -9.0% in Ontario to +25.3% in Alberta.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	November 2002p	% Change Nov. 2001 - Nov. 2002
Canada	550,470	-1.6
Newfoundland & Labrador	38,680	7.5
Prince Edward Island	8,630	5.5
Nova Scotia	**31,260**	**6.8**
New Brunswick	35,390	-0.6
Quebec	177,040	-6.7
Ontario	132,440	-9.0
Manitoba	14,360	5.7
Saskatchewan	12,640	12.2
Alberta	34,790	25.3
British Columbia	65,080	0.4
Yukon	940	23.7
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,200	22.4

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

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Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(3rd Q 2002 was released December 2, 2002)

	1998*	1999*	2000*	2001*	3rd Qtr 2002**	% Change 3rd Q 2001/ 3rd Q 2002
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,322	22,901	23,174	23,874	2.0
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,856	10,877	0.6
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	11,330	-3.9
Universities & Colleges	10,156	9,144	8,877	8,268	6,645	-3.8
Health & Social Services Institution	26,250	27,301	27,501	28,156	29,523	4.4
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	10,787	13.7
School Boards	17,014	17,038	16,933	16,470	12,847	-4.5
Total Government	**97,112**	**97,448**	**97,040**	**96,854**	**95,007**	**1.8**
Government Business Enterprises	**8,196**	**7,439**	**6,825**	**6,396**	**6,528**	**1.7**
Federal GBE	**5,740**	**4,652**	**4,050**	**3,738**	**3,834**	**2.6**
Provincial GBE	**1,972**	**2,302**	**2,290**	**2,172**	**2,206**	**0.5**
Local GBE	**484**	**485**	**485**	**486**	**488**	**-0.2**
Total Public Sector	**105,308**	**104,886**	**103,865**	**103,250**	**101,536**	**1.8**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports (CANSIM retrieval Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004)

Nova Scotia Labour Market
February 2003

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators March 7, 2003

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(March 2003 will be released April 4, 2003)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release February 2003

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in February 2003 rose by 1,100 persons over January 2003 to 435,400 employees. The size of the labour force declined 0.2% while the number of unemployed persons fell 4.9% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate was down 0.5 percentage points to 8.9%. When compared to February 2002, the employment level increased 2.9% while the unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points. The participation rate was 63.0% in February 2003, down 0.2 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.4 percentage points since February 2002.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate rose in only one of the five regions in the province as compared to February 2002. The unemployment rate increased 0.9 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley region to 9.5%, while it declined 3.5 percentage points in the North Shore region to 9.5%, 1.4 percentage points in the Southern region to 10.8%, 0.9 percentage points in the Cape Breton region to 14.8% and 0.6 percentage points in the Halifax region to 7.5%.

On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 7.2%, down 0.3 percentage points from January 2003. Halifax experienced the lowest rate east of Oshawa.

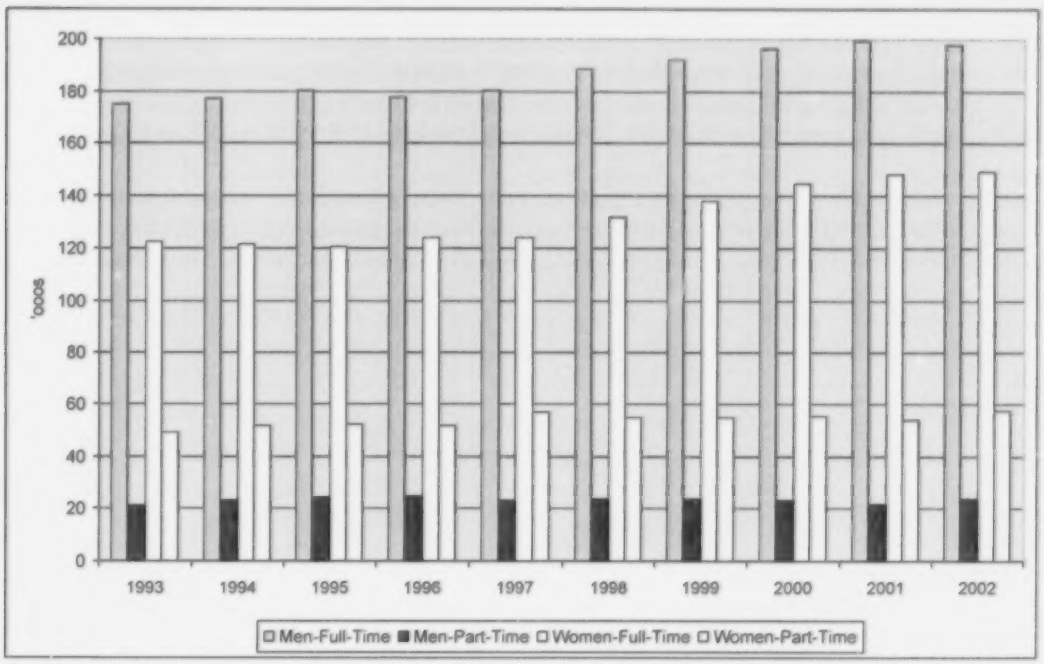
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

Key Employment Indicators March 7, 2003

Feature - Employment in Nova Scotia, Full & Part-Time, 1993-2002

Employment in Nova Scotia reached 428,400 persons in 2002, up 16.4% or by 60,500 persons over 1993. This increase consisted of an additional 25,500 employed men and 34,900 employed women. This translates into an employment increase of 22,900 full-time and 2,600 part-time males and 26,600 full-time and 8,300 part-time females. As a result of this growth, in 2002 male employment was represented by 89.4% full-time and 10.6% part-time positions. Male full-time employment rose 13.1% to 198,000 and part-time employment was up 21.4% to 23,600. By 2002 the female employment breakdown was 72.2% full-time and 27.8% part-time positions. Full-time employment for females increased 21.7% between 1993-2002 to 149,300 while part-time employment rose 16.9% to 57,500.

Nova Scotia Employment, Full & Part-time, by Sex, 1993-2002



Significant employment growth between 1993 to 2002 occurred in the 45-64 year age group, where full-time male employment rose by 20,600 to 73,300 and part-time was up 3,000 to 5,400, while female full-time employment increased by 19,500 to 48,700 and part-time rose 6,300 to 16,900.

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Employment, Nova Scotia, by Age and Sex, 1993-2002 (persons in '000s)

Both Sexes	Employment					Full-Time Employment					Part-Time Employment				
	15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
1993	367.9	63.1	205.6	95.0	4.3	297.8	35.4	177.8	81.9	2.7	70.2	27.8	27.8	13.1	1.5
1994	373.3	61.7	205.8	101.2	4.6	298.4	31.6	177.2	86.8	2.8	74.9	30.1	28.5	14.5	1.8
1995	377.1	62.0	207.4	103.5	4.2	300.7	32.9	178.0	87.4	2.4	76.4	29.1	29.4	16.1	1.8
1996	378.1	61.3	206.1	106.2	4.5	301.6	31.8	177.2	89.8	2.8	76.5	29.5	28.9	16.4	1.7
1997	384.3	58.7	208.4	112.4	4.8	304.1	31.0	175.6	94.5	3.1	80.1	27.8	32.8	17.9	1.6
1998	398.9	60.5	214.4	119.7	4.3	320.4	32.2	182.8	102.0	3.4	78.5	28.3	31.6	17.7	0.9
1999	408.6	63.0	214.8	126.5	4.3	330.4	34.3	185.3	107.8	3.0	78.2	28.7	29.5	18.7	1.4
2000	419.5	66.2	216.4	132.1	4.8	341.2	36.2	188.2	113.6	3.1	78.3	29.9	28.1	18.5	1.7
2001	423.3	65.1	215.1	138.5	4.6	347.8	37.8	188.8	118.4	2.8	75.4	27.4	26.2	20.1	1.8
2002	428.4	64.5	214.0	144.3	5.5	347.3	35.5	186.2	122.0	3.6	81.1	29.0	27.8	22.3	2.0
Change '93-02 -#	60.5	1.4	8.4	49.3	1.2	49.5	0.1	8.4	40.1	0.9	10.9	1.2	0.0	9.2	0.5
Change '93-02 -%	16.4	2.2	4.1	51.9	27.9	16.6	0.3	4.7	49.0	33.3	15.5	4.3	0.0	70.2	33.3

Men	Employment					Full-Time Employment					Part-Time Employment				
	15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
1993	196.1	30.6	107.2	55.2	3.1	175.1	18.5	101.7	52.7	2.1	21.0	12.1	5.5	2.4	1.0
1994	200.4	30.2	109.3	58.0	3.0	177.1	16.9	103.2	55.0	1.9	23.4	13.3	6.1	3.0	1.1
1995	204.6	31.3	109.3	60.7	3.3	180.3	17.8	104.0	56.6	1.9	24.3	13.6	5.3	4.1	1.3
1996	202.5	30.2	107.7	61.1	3.5	177.7	16.4	101.8	57.1	2.4	24.8	13.8	5.9	4.0	1.0
1997	203.7	29.8	107.3	63.0	3.6	180.3	17.8	101.1	58.8	2.6	23.4	12.0	6.2	4.2	1.1
1998	212.4	30.2	112.2	66.9	3.1	188.5	18.1	105.8	62.2	2.5	23.9	12.1	6.5	4.6	0.6
1999	216.0	31.6	111.3	69.8	3.3	192.5	19.5	105.7	65.0	2.3	23.6	12.1	5.7	4.7	1.0
2000	219.9	32.7	111.0	72.9	3.3	196.6	19.8	105.6	68.6	2.6	23.3	12.9	5.4	4.3	0.7
2001	221.5	32.6	110.8	74.9	3.2	199.6	20.6	106.7	70.0	2.3	21.9	12.0	4.1	4.9	0.9
2002	221.6	31.4	107.9	78.7	3.7	198.0	19.6	102.6	73.3	2.6	23.6	11.8	5.3	5.4	1.1
Change '93-02 -#	25.5	0.8	0.7	23.5	0.6	22.9	1.1	0.9	20.6	0.5	2.6	-0.3	-0.2	3.0	0.1
Change '93-02 -%	13.0	2.6	0.7	42.6	19.4	13.1	5.9	0.9	39.1	23.8	12.4	-2.5	-3.6	125.0	10.0

Women	Employment					Full-Time Employment					Part-Time Employment				
	15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
1993	171.9	32.5	98.4	39.8	1.1	122.7	16.8	76.1	29.2	0.6	49.2	15.7	22.4	10.6	0.5
1994	172.9	31.6	96.5	43.2	1.7	121.4	14.7	74.0	31.7	0.9	51.5	16.8	22.5	11.5	0.7
1995	172.5	30.7	98.1	42.8	1.0	120.4	15.2	73.9	30.8	0.5	52.1	15.6	24.1	12.0	0.5
1996	175.6	31.1	98.4	45.1	1.0	123.8	15.4	75.4	32.7	0.0	51.8	15.7	23.0	12.4	0.7
1997	180.6	28.9	101.1	49.4	1.1	123.8	13.2	74.5	35.7	0.5	56.7	15.7	26.6	13.7	0.6
1998	186.5	30.3	102.2	52.8	1.2	131.9	14.1	77.0	39.8	0.9	54.7	16.2	25.1	13.1	0.0
1999	192.6	31.4	103.4	56.7	1.0	137.9	14.8	79.7	42.8	0.7	54.7	16.6	23.8	14.0	0.0
2000	199.7	33.5	105.3	59.2	1.6	144.6	16.5	82.6	45.0	0.6	55.1	17.1	22.7	14.2	1.0
2001	201.7	32.5	104.3	63.6	1.4	148.2	17.1	82.2	48.4	0.5	53.5	15.4	22.1	15.2	0.8
2002	206.8	33.2	106.1	65.6	1.9	149.3	16.0	83.6	48.7	1.0	57.5	17.2	22.5	16.9	0.9
Change '93-02 -#	34.9	0.7	7.7	25.8	0.8	26.6	-0.8	7.5	19.5	0.4	8.3	1.5	0.1	6.3	0.4
Change '93-02 -%	20.3	2.2	7.8	64.8	72.7	21.7	-4.8	9.9	66.8	66.7	16.9	9.6	0.4	59.4	80.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review 2002, CD-ROM71F0004XCB

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators

March 7, 2003

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(January to March 2003 will be released May 30, 2003)

In 2002, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 5.4% in Nova Scotia and at 4.7% in Canada. Total wages and salaries reached $12,585.2 million in Nova Scotia and $528,777.8 million in Canada during 2002.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia
($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.2	11,508.3	11,943.1	12.585.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(January 2003 will be released March 27, 2003)

In 2002 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $585.19 per week increased $15.58, up 27% from 2001, while the Canadian figure of $677.93 rose $12.81 or 1.9%. In December 2002, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 3.1% over December 2001 to $595.57 compared to an increase of 2.2% to $685.92 in Canada. In December 2002 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86.8% of the Canadian average.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Dec. 2002p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	528.84	531.25	525.37	531.97	537.33	547.67	546.15	558.88	569.61	585.19	595.57

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

With the January 2002 release, revisions were made to some of the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours data series for the period January 1998 to December 2001.

Help-Wanted Index

(March 2003 will be released April 1, 2003)

The February 2003 help-wanted index of 125.6 (1996=100) in Nova Scotia represented a decline of 0.8% since last month, while the index for Canada of 111.4 decreased 0.2%. The largest decline in all provinces was -2.8% in Quebec. The only recorded increases were in Alberta and New Brunswick (+0.9% and +2.4% respectively).

Help-Wanted Index, Nova Scotia & Canada

(1996=100, seasonally adjusted)

	Feb. 2003	% Change Feb. 2002-Feb. 2003	% Change Jan. 2003-Feb. 2003
Nova Scotia	125.6	-5.4	-0.2
Canada	111.4	-11.5	-0.8

Note: The Help-Wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intention to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The historical revision of the Help-Wanted Index was implemented in May 2002. This revision included the period from January 1999 to date. The index is now being produced to one decimal place detail, allowing users to more closely follow the movements in the series.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division (available on CANSIM: matrix 105)

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Employment Insurance

(January 2003 will be released March 25, 2003)

There were 30,810 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in December 2002, down 1.4% over last month and up 4.2% over December 2001. Nationwide there were 547,780 beneficiaries, a decline of 0.5% over last month and down 2.1% over December 2001. Compared to December 2001, the change in the number of beneficiaries in all provinces/territories ranged from -7.2% in Quebec to +17.0% in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	December 2002p	% Change Dec. 2001 - Dec. 2002
Canada	547,780	-2.1
Newfoundland & Labrador	38,000	4.9
Prince Edward Island	8,480	2.3
Nova Scotia	**30,810**	**4.2**
New Brunswick	35,880	2.9
Quebec	177,150	-7.2
Ontario	134,360	-3.9
Manitoba	13,560	-0.3
Saskatchewan	11,670	2.5
Alberta	32,540	13.1
British Columbia	63,400	-4.2
Yukon	890	7.2
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,170	17.0

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(3rd Q 2002 was released December 2, 2002)

	1998*	1999*	2000*	2001*	3rd Qtr 2002**	% Change 3rd Q 2001/ 3rd Q 2002
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,322	22,901	23,174	23,874	2.0
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,856	10,877	0.6
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	11,330	-3.9
Universities & Colleges	10,156	9,144	8,877	8,268	6,645	-3.8
Health & Social Services Institution	26,250	27,301	27,501	28,156	29,523	4.4
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	10,787	13.7
School Boards	17,014	17,038	16,933	16,470	12,847	-4.5
Total Government	**97,112**	**97,448**	**97,040**	**96,854**	**95,007**	**1.8**
Government Business Enterprises	8,196	7,439	6,825	6,396	6,528	1.7
Federal GBE	5,740	4,652	4,050	3,738	3,834	2.6
Provincial GBE	1,972	2,302	2,290	2,172	2,206	0.5
Local GBE	484	485	485	486	488	-0.2
Total Public Sector	**105,308**	**104,886**	**103,865**	**103,250**	**101,536**	**1.8**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports (CANSIM retrieval Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004)

Nova Scotia Labour Market
March 2003

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators April 4, 2003

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(April 2003 will be released May 9, 2003)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release March 2003

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in March 2003 rose by 900 persons over February 2003 to 436,300 employees. The size of the labour force increased 0.6% and the number of unemployed persons was up 4.5% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate rose to 9.3%. When compared to March 2002, the employment level increased 2.5% while the unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points. The participation rate was 63.4% in March 2003, a increase of 0.4 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.9 percentage points since March 2002.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in four of the five regions in the province as compared to March 2002. The unemployment rate decreased 2.7 percentage points in the North Shore region, 2.0 percentage points in the Southern region, 1.0 percentage points in the Cape Breton region and 0.2 percentage points in the Halifax region, while the rate 0.1 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley region.

On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 7.3%, up 0.1 percentage points from February 2003. Halifax has the lowest rate east of Sherbrooke.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Feature - Labour Force Status of Nova Scotia's Working Age Population, 2001-2002

The number of persons aged 15 years and over in Nova Scotia reached 755,600 in 2002, a growth of 0.5% over 2001. While the number of persons aged 15 years and over in the labour force increased 1.1% to 474,200 during this period, the number of persons in this age bracket not in the labour force declined 0.5% to 281,400. This resulted in an increase in the participation rate from 62.4% in 2001 to 62.8% in 2002.

In 2002 employment reached 428,400 (+1.2% over 2001) and consisted of 347,300 full-time and 81,100 part-time people. While the full-time figure declined 0.1% from 2001, part-time employment rose 7.6%. In 2002 the number of people unemployed increased 0.4% over 2001 to 45,800 people. Of those unemployed, there was a 6.5% increase over the previous year in the number of those that did not look because they were on temporary layoff while there was no change in the number of those unemployed who looked for work or in those that did not look because they were starting a job in the near future.

Of the 281,400 people aged 15 years and over who were not in the labour force in 2002, 263,000 or 93.5% of them did not want work. The reasons given by the remaining 18,400 who were not in the labour force but wanted work included 2,800 who were discouraged from searching, 2,000 who were not looking because they were waiting for recall or reply, 4,200 who did not look because of school and 9,400 who did not look for other reasons. Between 2001 and 2002 the number of those not in the labour force that did not want work declined 0.7% while the number of those in the labour force who wanted work increased 2.2%. The number discouraged from searching, that did not look because they were waiting for recall or reply and that did not look because of school increased by 7.7%, 11.1% and 7.7% respectively.

Population–the target population covered by the survey corresponds to all persons aged 15 years and over residing in the province, with the exception of the following: persons living on Indian reserves, full-time members of the regular Armed Forces, and persons living in institutions, e.g., inmates of penal institutions and patients in hospitals or nursing homes who have resided in the institution for more than six months.

Labour force–civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employment– employed persons are those who during the reference week (a) did any work at all at a job or business, that is, paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship or self-employment. It also includes unpaid family work, which is defined as unpaid work contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household or (b) had a job but were to at work due to factors such as own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation, labour dispute or other reasons.

Full-time employment–consists of persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time employment–consists of persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Unemployment–given the concept of unemployment as the unutilized supply of labour, the operational definition of unemployment is based primarily on the activity of job search and the availability to take a job. Unemployed persons are those who, during reference week (a) were on temporary layoff during the reference week with an expectation of recall and were available for work, (b) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work or (c) had a new job to start within four weeks from reference week and were available for work.

Not in the labour force–persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets, that is, they were neither employed or unemployed.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Labour Force Status of Nova Scotia's Working Age Population
2001-2002

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators

April 4, 2003

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(January to March 2003 will be released May 30, 2003)

In 2002, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 5.4% in Nova Scotia and at 4.7% in Canada. Total wages and salaries reached $12,585.2 million in Nova Scotia and $528,777.8 million in Canada during 2002.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia

($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.2	11,508.3	11,943.1	12.585.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(February 2003 will be released April 29,2003)

In 2002 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $590.68 per week increased $16.54, up 2.9% from 2001, while the Canadian figure of $681.09 rose $13.69 or 2.1%. In January 2003, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 2.0% over January 2002 to $598.95 compared to an increase of 1.8% to $687.55 in Canada. In January 2003 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 87.1% of the Canadian average.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Jan. 2003p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	529.89	532.33	526.47	533.00	538.61	549.26	549.24	562.77	574.14	590.68	598.95

Historic revisions were made with the January 2003 data release.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

Help-Wanted Index

(April 2003 will be released May 6, 2003)

The March 2003 help-wanted index of 124.5 (1996=100) in Nova Scotia represented a decline of 0.9% since last month, while the index for Canada of 112.7 rose 1.2%. The largest decline in all provinces was a -2.6% decline in British Columbia. The index increased in only four provinces–Prince Edward Island (+0.9%), Quebec (+0.6%), Alberta (+0.6%) and Ontario (+0.3%).

Help-Wanted Index, Nova Scotia & Canada

(1996=100, seasonally adjusted)

	Mar. 2003	% Change Mar. 2002-Mar. 2003	% Change Feb. 2003-Mar. 2003
Nova Scotia	124.5	-6.0	-0.9
Canada	112.7	-10.8	+1.2

Note: The Help-Wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intention to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The historical revision of the Help-Wanted Index was implemented in May 2002. This revision included the period from January 1999 to date. The index is now being produced to one decimal place detail, allowing users to more closely follow the movements in the series.

Statistics Canada have announced that the Help-Wanted Index will be terminated with the publication of the April 2003 reference month on May 6, 2003.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division (available on CANSIM: matrix 105)

Employment Insurance

(February 2003 will be released April 29,2003)

There were 29,760 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in January 2003, down 3.4% over last month and down 2.8% over January 2002. Nationwide there were 529,700 beneficiaries, a decline of 3.3% over last month and down 5.6% over January 2002. Compared to January 2002, the change in the number of beneficiaries in all provinces/territories ranged from -10.6% in Ontario to +13.9% in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits

(Seasonally Adjusted)

	January 2003p	% Change Jan. 2002 - Jan. 2003
Canada	529,700	-5.6
Newfoundland & Labrador	37,230	0.4
Prince Edward Island	8,310	-3.4
Nova Scotia	**29,760**	**-2.8**
New Brunswick	33,960	-2.4
Quebec	175,230	-7.9
Ontario	124,760	-10.6
Manitoba	12,950	-4.7
Saskatchewan	11,290	1.0
Alberta	31,800	9.1
British Columbia	59,920	-6.7
Yukon	840	12.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,150	13.9

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(Annual 2002 was released March 13, 2003)

	1998*	1999*	2000*	2001*	2002*	% Change 2001/ 2002
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,322	22,901	23,174	23,510	1.4
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,856	10,890	0.3
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	11,108	-1.7
Universities & Colleges	10,156	9,144	8,877	8,268	7,926	-4.1
Health & Social Services Institution	26,250	27,301	27,501	28,156	29,053	3.2
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	10,240	8.0
School Boards	17,014	17,038	16,933	16,470	15,628	-5.1
Total Government	**97,112**	**97,448**	**97,040**	**96,854**	**97,464**	**0.6**
Government Business Enterprises	8,196	7,439	6,825	6,396	6,470	1.2
Federal GBE	5,740	4,652	4,050	3,738	3,801	1.7
Provincial GBE	1,972	2,302	2,290	2,172	2,183	0.5
Local GBE	484	485	485	486	486	0.0
Total Public Sector	**105,308**	**104,886**	**103,865**	**103,250**	**103,934**	**0.7**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports (CANSIM retrieval Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004)

Nova Scotia Labour Market
April 2003

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators May 9, 2003

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(May 2003 will be released June 6, 2003)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release April 2003

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in April 2003 rose by 2,400 persons over March 2003 to 439,000 employees. The size of the labour force fell 0.1% while the number of unemployed persons was down 7.4% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate declined 0.7 percentage points to 8.6%. When compared to April 2002, the employment level increased 2.7% while the unemployment rate fell 1.2 percentage points. The participation rate was 63.3% in April 2003, down 0.1 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.5 percentage points since April 2002.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in all five regions in the province as compared to April 2002. The unemployment rate decreased 3.2 percentage points in the North Shore region, 2.1 percentage points in the Southern region, 1.0 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley region, 0.4 percentage points in Halifax region and 0.2 percentage points in the Cape Breton region.

On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 7.0%, down 0.3 percentage points from March 2003. The Halifax rate was the lowest east of Sherbrooke and Ottawa-Hull which both registered 6.7%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

Key Employment Indicators

May 9, 2003

Feature - Employees by Job Permanence, Nova Scotia, 1997-2002

The labour force survey reported 367,500 employees in Nova Scotia in 2002, up by 43,300 persons or 13.4% over 1997. Between 1997 and 2002 the number of male employees increased 17,400 or 10.5% to 182,600, while the number of female employees rose by 25,900 or 16.3% to 184,900. In 2002, 83.1% of male employees held permanent positions and 16.9% were in temporary jobs, while 82.4% female employees held permanent positions and 17.6% held temporary jobs.

Between 1997 and 2002 the number of male employees in permanent jobs increased by 15,000 or 11.0% and the number in temporary jobs rose by 2,300 or by 8.1%. The most significant increase in employed males in temporary jobs were of a seasonal nature (increase of 1,800 jobs or 15.5%). There was an increase of 19,000 female employees in permanent jobs or a 14.2% increase while females employed in temporary jobs rose 6,900 or by 27.0%. The rise in the number of employed females in temporary jobs were represented by increases in seasonal jobs, term or contract jobs and casual jobs of 2,800, 2,700 and 1,400 females respectively.

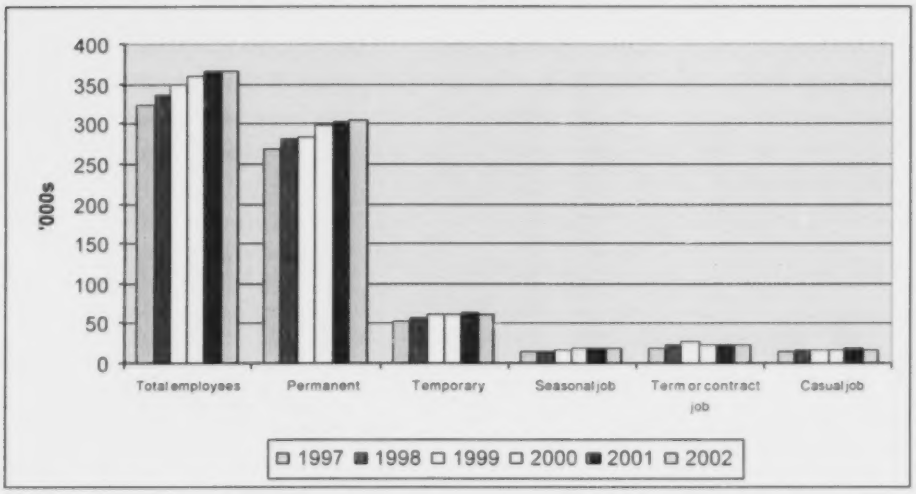
Employees by Job Permanence, Nova Scotia, 1997-2002

Sex	Job permanency	1997 ('000)	1998 ('000)	1999 ('000)	2000 ('000)	2001 ('000)	2002 ('000)	Change 1997-2002 ('000)	Change 1997-2002 (%)
Both sexes	**Total employees**	**324.2**	**338.4**	**348.4**	**361.1**	**367.8**	**367.5**	**43.3**	**13.4**
	Permanent	270.1	281.2	284.9	297.6	302.1	304.1	34.0	12.6
	Temporary	54.1	57.2	63.5	63.5	65.7	63.3	9.2	17.0
	Seasonal job	16.1	17.3	17.8	21.5	21.2	20.8	4.7	29.2
	Term or contract job	20.4	22.1	26.7	23.7	24.1	23.3	2.9	14.2
	Casual job	17.1	17.5	18.6	18.0	20.0	18.7	1.6	9.4
	Other temporary jobs	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-100.0
Males	**Total employees**	**165.2**	**174.2**	**177.3**	**183.0**	**186.0**	**182.6**	**17.4**	**10.5**
	Permanent	136.8	145.7	143.4	150.0	152.7	151.8	15.0	11.0
	Temporary	28.5	28.5	33.9	33.0	33.3	30.8	2.3	8.1
	Seasonal job	11.6	11.7	11.5	14.2	13.9	13.4	1.8	15.5
	Term or contract job	9.9	10.3	14.7	11.6	11.6	10.2	0.3	3.0
	Casual job	6.8	6.5	7.5	7.0	7.6	7.1	0.3	4.4
	Other temporary jobs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Females	**Total employees**	**159.0**	**164.2**	**171.1**	**178.1**	**181.8**	**184.9**	**25.9**	**16.3**
	Permanent	133.4	135.5	141.5	147.6	149.4	152.4	19.0	14.2
	Temporary	25.6	28.7	29.6	30.5	32.4	32.5	6.9	27.0
	Seasonal job	4.6	5.6	6.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	2.8	60.9
	Term or contract job	10.5	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.5	13.2	2.7	25.7
	Casual job	10.2	11.0	11.0	10.9	12.4	11.6	1.4	13.7
	Other temporary jobs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Job permanence data is also available by age group and industry.

Employees–there are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others (employees) and those who work for themselves (self-employed). Employees are those who work as employees of a private firm or business (private) or those who work for a local, provincial or federal government, for a government service or agency, a crown corporation, or a government funded public establishment such as a school, university or a hospital (government or public).
Job permanence–beginning January 1997, information is colleted to allow the classification of paid jobs as either permanent or temporary. This classification is based on the intentions of the employer, and characteristics of the job, rather than the intentions of the employee. If a job that was formerly considered permanent is ending in the near future because of downsizing or closure, it is still regarded as permanent.
Permanent–a permanent job is one that is expected to last as long as the employee wants it, given that business conditions permit. That is, there is no pre-determined termination date.
Temporary–a temporary job has a predetermined end date, or will end as soon as a specified project is completed. Information is collected to allow the sub-classification of temporary jobs into four groups: seasonal; temporary, term or contract, including work done through a temporary help agency; casual job; and other temporary work.

Employees by Job Permanence, Both Sexes, Nova Scotia, 1997-2002



Source: Statistics Canada. Historic Labour Force Review, 2002. Catalogue No. 71F0004XCB

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators

May 9, 2003

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(January to March 2003 will be released May 30, 2003)

In 2002, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 5.4% in Nova Scotia and at 4.7% in Canada. Total wages and salaries reached $12,585.2 million in Nova Scotia and $528,777.8 million in Canada during 2002.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia

($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.2	11,508.3	11,943.1	12,585.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(March 2003 will be released May 29,2003)

In 2002 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $590.68 per week increased $16.54, up 2.9% from 2001, while the Canadian figure of $681.09 rose $13.69 or 2.1%. In February 2003, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 1.5% over February 2002 to $596.91 compared to an increase of 1.7% to $688.15 in Canada. In February 2003 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86.7% of the Canadian average.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Feb. 2003p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	529.89	532.33	526.47	533.00	538.61	549.26	549.24	562.77	574.14	590.68	596.91

Historic revisions were made with the January 2003 data release.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

Help-Wanted Index

(May 6, 2003 last published date for HWI–figures bask to January 2000 have been slightly adjusted)

The April 2003 help-wanted index of 119.8 (1996=100) in Nova Scotia represented a decline of 0.4% since last month, while the index for Canada of 110.8 fell 0.1%. . While the index was unchanged in Alberta and rose 0.1% in Newfoundland and Labrador, it showed decline in all other provinces. The largest decline was a -0.7% decrease in British Columbia.

Help-Wanted Index, Nova Scotia & Canada

(1996=100, seasonally adjusted)

	Apr. 2003	% Change Apr. 2002-Apr. 2003	% Change Mar. 2003-Apr. 2003
Nova Scotia	119.8	-9.4	-0.4
Canada	110.8	-13.0	-0.1

Note: The Help-Wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intention to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The historical revision of the Help-Wanted Index was implemented in May 2002. This revision included the period from January 1999 to date. The index is now being produced to one decimal place detail, allowing users to more closely follow the movements in the series.

Statistics Canada have announced that the Help-Wanted Index will be terminated with the publication of the April 2003 reference month on May 6, 2003.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division (available on CANSIM, matrix 105)

Employment Insurance

(March 2003 will be released May 27,2003)

There were 29,940 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in February 2003, up 0.6% over last month and down 1.5% over February 2002. Nationwide there were 531,280 beneficiaries, an increase of 0.3% over last month and down 4.2% over February 2002. Compared to February 2002, the change in the number of beneficiaries in all provinces/territories ranged from -6.5% in British Columbia to +11.0% in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	February 2003p	% Change Feb. 2002 - Feb. 2003
Canada	531,280	-4.2
Newfoundland & Labrador	37,080	0.6
Prince Edward Island	8,080	-3.9
Nova Scotia	**29,940**	**-1.5**
New Brunswick	33,790	-2.6
Quebec	176,280	-6.2
Ontario	126,570	-5.8
Manitoba	12,940	-4.7
Saskatchewan	11,310	1.6
Alberta	31,090	4.0
British Columbia	59,940	-6.5
Yukon	840	10.5
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,110	11.0

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(Annual 2002 was released March 13, 2003)

	1998*	1999*	2000*	2001*	2002*	% Change 2001/ 2002
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Total Public Sector	**105,308**	**104,886**	**103,865**	**103,250**	**103,934**	**0.7**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals.

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Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports (CANSIM retrieval Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004)

Nova Scotia Labour Market
May 2003

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators June 6, 2003

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(June 2003 will be released July 11, 2003)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release May 2003

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in May 2003 rose by 2,400 persons over April 2003 to 436,600 employees. The size of the labour force decreased 0.2% and the number of unemployed persons rose 3.9% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate increased to 8.9%. When compared to May 2002, the employment level increased 2.2% while the unemployment rate fell 0.9 percentage points. The participation rate was 63.1% in May 2003, a decline of 0.2 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.3 percentage points since May 2002.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in four of the five regions in the province as compared to May 2002. The unemployment rate decreased 2.1 percentage points in the North Shore region, 0.8 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley region, 0.7 percentage points in Halifax region and 0.5 percentage points in the Southern region. The rate of 16.1% in the Cape Breton region was unchanged from May 2002.

On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 6.9%, down 0.1 percentage points from April 2003. The Halifax rate stood as the lowest rate east of Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Feature - Weekly Wage Distribution, Nova Scotia, 1998-2002

The Labour Force Survey reported 367,500 employees in Nova Scotia in 2002. This number represented an increase of 8.6% over 1998. In 2002, 50.5% of all employees were earning $499 or less a week, 38.7% were earning $500-$999 and 10.9% were earning $1,000 or more. Of full-time employees, 40.9% were earning $499 or less a week, 45.9% were earning $500-$999 and 13.2% were earning $1,000 or more. The majority of part-time employees were earning less than $500 in 2002, with 28.9% earning less than $100 and 66.0% earning $100-$499 weekly.

The 9.9% growth in full-time employees between 1998 and 2002 resulted in 18,000 more employees earning $500-$999 and 17,300 more earning $1,000 or more per week. While there were 65,300 part-time employees in the province in 2002 (up 3.2% over 1998), there were 2,500 fewer earning less than $100, 2,900 more earning $100-$499 and 100 more earning $500-$999 weekly.

In 2002 there were 182,600 male employees or 4.8% more than in 1998 and 184,900 female employees or 12.6% more than in 1998. While the number of male full-time employees grew 6.0% over 1998, and male part-time employees declined 4.9, there was growth in both full and part-time female employees (14.8 and 6.4% respectively). In 2002, there were 30,000 male full-time employees, (11,800 more than in 1998) and 9,800 female full-time employees (5,800 more than in 1998) earning $1,000 or more per week. At the same time, there were 6,100 male part-time employees (1,300 fewer than in 1998) and 18,800 (1,200 fewer than in 1998) earning less than $100 per week.

Employees–there are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others (employees) and those who work for themselves (self-employed). Employees are those who work as employees of a private firm or business (private) or those who work for a local, provincial or federal government, for a government service or agency, a crown corporation, or a government funded public establishment such as a school, university or a hospital (government or public).

Full-time employment–consists of persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time employment–consists of persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Wages–information is collected on the usual wages or salary of employees at their main job. Respondents are asked to report their wage/salary before taxes and other deductions, and include tips, commissions and bonuses. Weekly and hourly wages/salary are calculated in conjunction with usual paid work hours per week. Average hourly wages, average weekly wages, and wage distributions can then be cross-tabulated by other characteristics such as age, sex, education, occupation and union status. Those who are paid on an hourly basis are also identified.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators

June 9, 2003

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(April to June 2003 will be released August 29, 2003)

In the January to December 2002 period, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 4.6% in Nova Scotia and at 4.8% in Canada. During January to March 2003, total wages and salaries in Nova Scotia increased 4.7% over the same period the previous year reaching $3,116.6 million, while total wages and salaries rose 4.8% to $133,255.9 million in Canada.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia
($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Jan-Mar 2003
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.1	11,508.3	11,947.3	12,491.1	3,116.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(April 2003 will be released June 26, 2003)

In 2002 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $590.68 per week increased $16.54, up 2.9% from 2001, while the Canadian figure of $681.09 rose $13.69 or 2.1%. In March 2003, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 1.3% over March 2002 to $595.97 compared to an increase of 1.3% to $685.75 in Canada. In March 2003 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86.9% of the Canadian average.

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Mar. 2003p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	529.89	532.33	526.47	533.00	538.61	549.26	549.24	562.77	574.14	590.68	596.91

Historic revisions were made with the January 2003 data release.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

Help-Wanted Index

(May 6, 2003 last published date for HWI–figures bask to January 2000 have been slightly adjusted)

The April 2003 help-wanted index of 119.8 (1996=100) in Nova Scotia represented a decline of 0.4% since last month, while the index for Canada of 110.8 fell 0.1%. . While the index was unchanged in Alberta and rose 0.1% in Newfoundland and Labrador, it showed decline in all other provinces. The largest decline was a -0.7% decrease in British Columbia.

Help-Wanted Index, Nova Scotia & Canada

(1996=100, seasonally adjusted)

	Apr. 2003	% Change Apr. 2002-Apr. 2003	% Change Mar. 2003-Apr. 2003
Nova Scotia	119.8	-9.4	-0.4
Canada	110.8	-13.0	-0.1

Note: The Help-Wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intention to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The historical revision of the Help-Wanted Index was implemented in May 2002. This revision included the period from January 1999 to date. The index is now being produced to one decimal place detail, allowing users to more closely follow the movements in the series.

Statistics Canada have announced that the Help-Wanted Index will be terminated with the publication of the April 2003 reference month on May 6, 2003.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division (available on CANSIM: matrix 105)

Employment Insurance

(April 2003 will be released June 30, 2003)

There were 29,960 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in March 2003, up 0.1% over last month and down 0.8% over March 2002. Nationwide there were 535,160 beneficiaries, an increase of 0.7% over last month and down 2.8% over February 2002. Compared to March 2002, the change in the number of beneficiaries in all provinces/territories ranged from -6.2% in British Columbia to +15.1% in the Yukon Territory.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	March 2003p	% Change Mar. 2002 - Mar. 2003
Canada	**535,160**	**-2.8**
Newfoundland & Labrador	37,320	2.4
Prince Edward Island	8,100	-1.8
Nova Scotia	**29,960**	**-0.8**
New Brunswick	33,660	-2.4
Quebec	176,550	-4.4
Ontario	130,530	-2.9
Manitoba	13,010	-4.6
Saskatchewan	11,280	-0.7
Alberta	31,800	3.2
British Columbia	60,730	-6.2
Yukon	840	15.1
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,080	6.9

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(Annual 2002 was released March 13, 2003)

	1998*	1999*	2000*	2001*	2002*	% Change 2001/ 2002
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,322	22,901	23,174	23,510	1.4
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,856	10,890	0.3
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	11,108	-1.7
Universities & Colleges	10,156	9,144	8,877	8,268	7,926	-4.1
Health & Social Services Institution	26,250	27,301	27,501	28,156	29,053	3.2
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	10,240	8.0
School Boards	17,014	17,038	16,933	16,470	15,628	-5.1
Total Government	**97,112**	**97,448**	**97,040**	**96,854**	**97,464**	**0.6**
Government Business Enterprises	8,196	7,439	6,825	6,396	6,470	1.2
Federal GBE	5,740	4,652	4,050	3,738	3,801	1.7
Provincial GBE	1,972	2,302	2,290	2,172	2,183	0.5
Local GBE	484	485	485	486	486	0.0
Total Public Sector	**105,308**	**104,886**	**103,865**	**103,250**	**103,934**	**0.7**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports (CANSIM retrieval Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004)

Nova Scotia Labour Market
June 2003

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators July 11, 2003

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(July 2003 will be released August 8, 2003)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release June 2003

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in June 2003 rose by 2,700 persons over May 2003 to 439,300 employees. The size of the labour force increased 0.5% and the number of unemployed persons fell 1.2% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate decreased to 8.8 %. When compared to June 2002, the employment level increased 2.5% while the unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points. The participation rate was 63.4 % in June 2003, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.8 percentage points since June 2002.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in three of the five regions in the province as compared to June 2002. The unemployment rate;

decreased 1.6 percentage points in the North Shore region,
decreased 0.4 percentage points in the Cape Breton region,
decreased 1.3 percentage points in the Halifax region
remained unchanged in the Annapolis Valley
increased 0.2 percentage points in the Southern region

On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 6.4%, down 0.5 percentage points from May 2003. The Halifax rate stood as the lowest rate east of Quebec City.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

Feature - Days Lost for Personal Reasons per Full-Time Employee per Year, Canada and the Provinces, 1998-2002

(Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71F0004XCB, 2002)

Annual vacations and statutory holidays are usually scheduled so that their effect on an organization can be absorbed; however, other absences, such as those due to illness and family related matters are usually unscheduled and unavoidable. Although it is difficult to separate the avoidable from the unavoidable types of absence from the workplace, the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which measures time lost due to illness or disability and personal and family responsibilities, can provide patterns or trends that indicate the effect of absenteeism.

In 2002 full-time employees in Nova Scotia lost, on average, 10.2 days (excluding maternity leave), up an average of 2.4 more days over 1998. Men lost on average of 9.1 days (excluding maternity leave) while women lost an average of 11.7 days excluding maternity leave). Most of the variation in total days lost arose from illness or disability, an average 8.6 days, while 1.6 days related to other personal reasons.

Average Days Lost for Personal Reasons per Full-Time Employee per Year, by Sex, Nova Scotia 1998-2002

Sex	Year / Days lost	1998 (#)	1999 (#)	2000 (#)	2001 (#)	2002 (#)	Days Change 1993-2002 (#)
Both sexes	Total, days lost (including maternity leave)	9.3	9.6	11.0	12.0	12.9	3.6
	Total, days lost (excluding maternity leave)	7.8	8.0	9.4	9.5	10.2	2.4
	Own illness or disability	6.6	6.9	8.1	8.2	8.6	2.0
	Other personal (including maternity leave)	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.9	4.3	1.6
	Other personal (excluding maternity leave)	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	0.4
Men	Total, days lost (including maternity leave)	7.0	7.5	7.7	8.2	9.1	2.1
	Total, days lost (excluding maternity leave)	7.0	7.5	7.7	8.2	9.1	2.1
	Own illness or disability	6.2	6.5	6.6	7.2	7.7	1.5
	Other personal (including maternity leave)	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.6
	Other personal (excluding maternity leave)	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.6
Women	Total, days lost (including maternity leave)	12.5	12.6	15.7	17.3	18.0	5.5
	Total, days lost (excluding maternity leave)	8.9	8.6	11.7	11.3	11.7	2.8
	Own illness or disability	7.2	7.4	10.3	9.5	9.8	2.6
	Other personal (including maternity leave)	5.3	5.2	5.4	7.7	8.1	2.8
	Other personal (excluding maternity leave)	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.2

In 2002 full time employees in Nova Scotia ranked the highest of all provinces with a loss on average of 10.2 days (excluding maternity leave). This was followed by Saskatchewan at an average 10.1 days, while

those in Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario and Alberta lost the least time at 8.2 days. The LFS also provides more detailed days lost data for further analysis , e.g., by age grouping, by industry and by occupation.

Days Lost for Personal Reasons per Full-Time Employee per Year, Canada and the provinces, 1998-2002

	Days lost (including maternity leave)					Days lost (excluding maternity leave)				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
					(#)					
	Total, days lost (including maternity leave)					Total, days lost (excluding maternity leave)				
Canada	9.7	10.1	9.9	10.7	11.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.4	8.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	11.3	9.7	10.2	9.9	10.1	9.3	8.3	9.1	8.5	8.2
Prince Edward Island	8.5	9.9	8.7	9.6	11.2	6.5	8.2	6.8	7.5	8.4
Nova Scotia	**9.3**	**9.6**	**11.0**	**12.0**	**12.9**	**7.8**	**8.0**	**9.4**	**9.5**	**10.2**
New Brunswick	9.7	9.6	10.2	12.0	11.8	7.8	7.7	8.6	10.0	9.6
Quebec	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.3	12.5	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.6
Ontario	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.9	11.1	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.5	8.2
Manitoba	10.2	10.0	10.5	11.2	13.2	8.1	8.3	8.6	9.2	9.8
Saskatchewan	10.0	10.5	11.5	12.3	13.3	8.1	8.6	9.3	9.9	10.1
Alberta	8.4	9.5	8.9	9.6	10.8	6.9	7.8	7.6	8.0	8.2
British Columbia	10.4	11.7	10.4	11.9	12.2	8.5	9.6	8.6	9.5	9.3
	Own illness or disability					Own illness or disability				
Canada	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	8.0	7.6	7.7	7.2	6.6	8.0	7.6	7.7	7.2	6.6
Prince Edward Island	5.1	6.6	5.7	6.3	6.8	5.1	6.6	5.7	6.3	6.8
Nova Scotia	**6.6**	**6.9**	**8.1**	**8.2**	**8.6**	**6.6**	**6.9**	**8.1**	**8.2**	**8.6**
New Brunswick	6.9	6.7	7.6	8.6	8.3	6.9	6.7	7.6	8.6	8.3
Quebec	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.7	8.2	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.7	8.2
Ontario	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.4
Manitoba	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.5	8.1	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.5	8.1
Saskatchewan	6.7	6.9	7.6	8.0	8.2	6.7	6.9	7.6	8.0	8.2
Alberta	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.5	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.5
British Columbia	7.3	8.1	7.4	8.1	7.6	7.3	8.1	7.4	8.1	7.6
	Other personal (including maternity leave)					Other personal (excluding maternity leave)				
Canada	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.7	4.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.2	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.5	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.6
Prince Edward Island	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.3	4.3	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.6
Nova Scotia	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.9**	**3.9**	**4.3**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.6**
New Brunswick	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.4	3.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3
Quebec	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.6	4.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4
Ontario	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.8
Manitoba	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.6	5.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
Saskatchewan	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.3	5.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0
Alberta	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.2	4.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7
British Columbia	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.8	4.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators

July 11, 2003

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(April to June 2003 will be released August 29, 2003)

In the January to December 2002 period, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 4.6% in Nova Scotia and at 4.8% in Canada. During January to March 2003, total wages and salaries in Nova Scotia increased 4.7% over the same period the previous year reaching $3,116.6 million, while total wages and salaries rose 4.8% to $133,255.9 million in Canada.

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Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia

($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Jan-Mar 2003
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.1	11,508.3	11,947.3	12,491.1	3,116.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(May 2003 will be released July 28, 2003)

In 2002 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $590.68 per week increased $16.54, up 2.9% from 2001, while the Canadian figure of $681.09 rose $13.69 or 2.1%. In April 2003, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 1.5% over April 2002 to $594.71 compared to an increase of 1.3% to $686.71 in Canada. In April 2003 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86.6% of the Canadian average.

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Apr. 2003p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	529.89	532.33	526.47	533.00	538.61	549.26	549.24	562.77	574.14	590.68	594.71

Historic revisions were made with the January 2003 data release.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

Help-Wanted Index

(May 6, 2003 last published date for HWI–figures bask to January 2000 have been slightly adjusted)

The April 2003 help-wanted index of 119.8 (1996=100) in Nova Scotia represented a decline of 0.4% since last month, while the index for Canada of 110.8 fell 0.1%. . While the index was unchanged in Alberta and rose 0.1% in Newfoundland and Labrador, it showed decline in all other provinces. The largest decline was a 0.7% decrease in British Columbia.

Help-Wanted Index, Nova Scotia & Canada

(1996=100, seasonally adjusted)

	Apr. 2003	% Change Apr. 2002-Apr. 2003	% Change Mar. 2003-Apr. 2003
Nova Scotia	119.8	-9.4	-0.4
Canada	110.8	-13.0	-0.1

Note: The Help-Wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intention to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The historical revision of the Help-Wanted Index was implemented in May 2002. This revision included the period from January 1999 to date. The index is now being produced to one decimal place detail, allowing users to more closely follow the movements in the series.

Statistics Canada have announced that the Help-Wanted Index will be terminated with the publication of the April 2003 reference month on May 6, 2003.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division (available on CANSIM: matrix 105)

Employment Insurance

(May 2003 will be released July 29, 2003)

There were 29,760 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment

Insurance benefits in April 2003, down 0.6% over last month and up 0.9% over April 2002. Nationwide there were 543,430 beneficiaries, an increase of 1.3% over last month and an increase of 1.2% over April 2002. Compared to April 2002, the change in the number of beneficiaries in all provinces and territories ranged from -4.8% in Manitoba to 6.4% in Prince Edward Island.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	April 2003p	% Change Apr. 2002 - Apr. 2003
Canada	**543,430**	**1.2**
Newfoundland & Labrador	37,350	6.2
Prince Edward Island	8,290	6.4
Nova Scotia	**29,760**	**0.9**
New Brunswick	33,910	2.9
Quebec	179,750	1.7
Ontario	135,410	0.4
Manitoba	12,800	-4.8
Saskatchewan	11,540	0.3
Alberta	32,720	2.9
British Columbia	62,850	-3.5
Yukon	940	5.6
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,100	1.9

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(1st quarter 2003 was released June 18, 2003)

	1998*	1999*	2000*	2001*	2002*	1st Quarter 2003*	% Change 1st quarter 2002 to 1st quarter 2003
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,322	22,901	22,792	23,146	23,216	1.7
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,474	10,526	10,544	0.1
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	11,108	10,787	-0.7
Universities & Colleges	10,156	9,144	8,877	8,268	7,926	8,195	-7.4
Health & Social Services Institution	26,250	27,301	27,501	28,156	29,068	29,760	6.4
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	10,244	10,557	8.9
School Boards	17,014	17,038	16,933	16,470	15,800	17,521	0.8
Total Government	**97,112**	**97,448**	**97,040**	**96,472**	**97,292**	**100,036**	**2.8**
Government Business Enterprises	8,196	7,439	6,825	6,396	6,479	6,916	9.4
Federal GBE	5,740	4,652	4,050	3,738	3,809	4,216	15.0
Provincial GBE	1,972	2,302	2,290	2,172	2,183	2,216	2.1
Local GBE	484	485	485	486	486	484	0.1
Total Public Sector	**105,308**	**104,886**	**103,865**	**102,868**	**103,770**	**106,953**	**2.9**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports (CANSIM retrieval Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004)

Nova Scotia Labour Market
July 2003

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators August 8, 2003

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(August 2003 will be released September 5, 2003)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release July 2003

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in July 2003 declined by 5,100 persons over June 2003 to 434,200 employees. The size of the labour force decreased 0.7% and the number of unemployed persons rose 4.3% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate increased to 9.2%. When compared to July 2002, the employment level increased 9.5% while the unemployment rate fell 0.6 percentage points. The participation rate was 62.9% in July 2003, a decrease of 0.5 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.6 percentage points since July 2002.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in three of the five regions in the province as compared to July 2002. The unemployment rate:

decreased 0.7 percentage points in the North Shore region
decreased 0.9 percentage points in the Cape Breton region
decreased 1.2 percentage points in the Halifax region
increased 1.3 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley
increased 0.4 percentage points in the Southern region

On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 6.5%, up 0.1 percentage points from June 2003. The Halifax rate stood as the lowest rate east of Quebec City.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

Feature - Duration of Unemployment, by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1998-2002

(Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71F0004XCB, 2002)

Between 1998 and 2002, total unemployment in Nova Scotia declined from 46,900 to 45,800 or by 1,100 people. There was also a 24.0% drop in the average number of weeks of unemployment. In 1998 the average number of weeks of unemployment (both sexes) stood at 21.7–this figure fell to 16.5 weeks in 2002. While the number of persons unemployed for a period of 5-13 weeks rose from 1998 to 2002 by 1,700, a stronger decline was noted in the numbers unemployed for 27 weeks or longer (a decline of 3,900 persons).

Duration of Unemployment, by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1998-2002

Approximately two-thirds of the unemployed in the province is comprised of men. While the total

	Both Sexes					Men					Women				
Duration	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total unemployed	46.9	43.3	42.0	45.6	45.8	27.8	24.9	24.1	25.8	26.9	19.1	18.5	17.9	19.8	19.0
1 - 4 weeks	15.9	15.6	14.1	14.8	16.3	8.9	8.7	7.7	8.1	9.2	7.1	6.9	6.5	6.8	7.1
5 - 13 weeks	11.7	12.1	12.4	13.0	13.4	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.6	8.1	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.2
14 - 25 weeks	7.1	6.1	6.3	7.5	6.6	4.3	3.4	3.6	4.2	3.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.7
26 weeks	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27 weeks or more	10.1	6.8	6.5	6.9	6.2	6.4	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.6
27 - 51 weeks	4.0	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4
52 weeks	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.6
53 weeks or more	4.6	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.7	3.1	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6
Duration unknown	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.8	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
Avg weeks unemployed (1)	21.7	18.6	20.1	17.8	16.5	23.3	19.1	21.9	18.7	17.8	19.3	17.9	17.7	16.7	14.6

number of unemployed men decreased by 900 between 1998 and 2002, the total number of unemployed women declined by 100 during the same period. In 2002, as compared to 1998, the number unemployed for a period of 5-13 weeks grew for both men and women, by 1,000 and 600 respectively. The number unemployed 27 weeks or more fell from 1998 to 2002 for both men and women–by 2,900 and 1,100 respectively. The result was that by 2002, the average number of weeks men were unemployed declined to 17.8 weeks, while the figure for women fell to an average of 14.6 weeks.

Note:
Duration of unemployment–the number of continuous weeks during which a person has been without work and is looking for work or is on temporary layoff. Respondents are required to look for work at least once every four weeks; they are not required to undertake job search activities each week in order to be counted as unemployed.

Key Employment Indicators

August 8, 2003

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(April to June 2003 will be released August 29, 2003)

In the January to December 2002 period, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 4.6% in Nova Scotia and at 4.8% in Canada. During January to March 2003, total wages and salaries in Nova Scotia increased 4.7% over the same period the previous year reaching $3,116.6 million, while total wages and salaries rose 4.8% to $133,255.9 million in Canada.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia
($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Jan-Mar 2003
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.1	11,508.3	11,947.3	12,491.1	3,116.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(June 2003 will be released August 28,2003)

In 2002 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $590.68 per week increased $16.54, up 2.9% from 2001, while the Canadian figure of $681.09 rose $13.69 or 2.1%. In May 2003, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 2.1% over May 2002 to $600.19 compared to an increase of 1.7% to $689.89 in Canada. In May 2003 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 87.0% of the Canadian average.

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	May 2003p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	529.89	532.33	526.47	533.00	538.61	549.26	549.24	562.77	574.14	590.68	600.19

Historic revisions were made with the January 2003 data release.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

Employment Insurance

(June 2003 will be released August 26, 2003)

There were 34,770 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in May 2003, down 22.8% over last month and down1.5% over May 2002. Nationwide there were 777,040 beneficiaries, down13.4% over last month and an increase of 1.2% over May 2002. Compared to May 2002, the change in the number of beneficiaries in all provinces and territories ranged from -9.4% in Manitoba to +9.5% in Prince Edward Island.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	May 2003p	% Change May 2002 - May 2003
Canada	**777,040**	**1.2**
Newfoundland & Labrador	45,240	5.8
Prince Edward Island	8,210	9.5
Nova Scotia	**34,770**	**-1.5**
New Brunswick	43,620	5.6
Quebec	229,320	2.1
Ontario	218,950	-0.1
Manitoba	20,900	-9.4
Saskatchewan	16,490	-4.0
Alberta	60,440	4.7
British Columbia	95,990	-0.4
Yukon	1,200	2.6
Northwest Territories	1,250	-
Nunavut	550	5.8

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(1st quarter 2003 was released June 18, 2003)

	1998*	1999*	2000*	2001*	2002*	1st Quarter 2003*	% Change 1st quarter 2002 to 1st quarter 2003
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,322	22,901	22,792	23,146	23,216	1.7
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,474	10,526	10,544	0.1
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	11,108	10,787	-0.7
Universities & Colleges	10,156	9,144	8,877	8,268	7,926	8,195	-7.4
Health & Social Services Institution	26,250	27,301	27,501	28,156	29,068	29,760	6.4
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	10,244	10,557	8.9
School Boards	17,014	17,038	16,933	16,470	15,800	17,521	0.8
Total Government	**97,112**	**97,448**	**97,040**	**96,472**	**97,292**	**100,036**	**2.8**
Government Business Enterprises	8,196	7,439	6,825	6,396	6,479	6,916	9.4
Federal GBE	5,740	4,652	4,050	3,738	3,809	4,216	15.0
Provincial GBE	1,972	2,302	2,290	2,172	2,183	2,216	2.1
Local GBE	484	485	485	486	486	484	0.1
Total Public Sector	**105,308**	**104,886**	**103,865**	**102,868**	**103,770**	**106,953**	**2.9**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports (CANSIM retrieval Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004)

Nova Scotia Labour Market
August 2003

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators September 5, 2003

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(September 2003 will be released October 10, 2003)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release August 2003

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in August 2003 declined by 1,300 persons over July 2003 to 432,900 employees. The size of the labour force increased 1.1% and the number of unemployed persons rose 15.6% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate increased to 10.5%. When compared to August 2002, the employment level increased 0.7% while the unemployment rate rose 0.8 percentage points. The participation rate was 63.6% in August 2003, an increase of 0.7 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.6 percentage points since August 2002.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in three of the five regions in the province as compared to August 2002. The unemployment rate:

decreased 0.5 percentage points in the North Shore region,
increased 0.2 percentage points in the Cape Breton region,
decreased 0.5 percentage points in the Halifax region
increased 1.3 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley
increased 0.5 percentage points in the Southern region

On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 7.1%, rose 0.6 percentage points from July 2003. The Halifax rate stood as the lowest rate east of Quebec City.

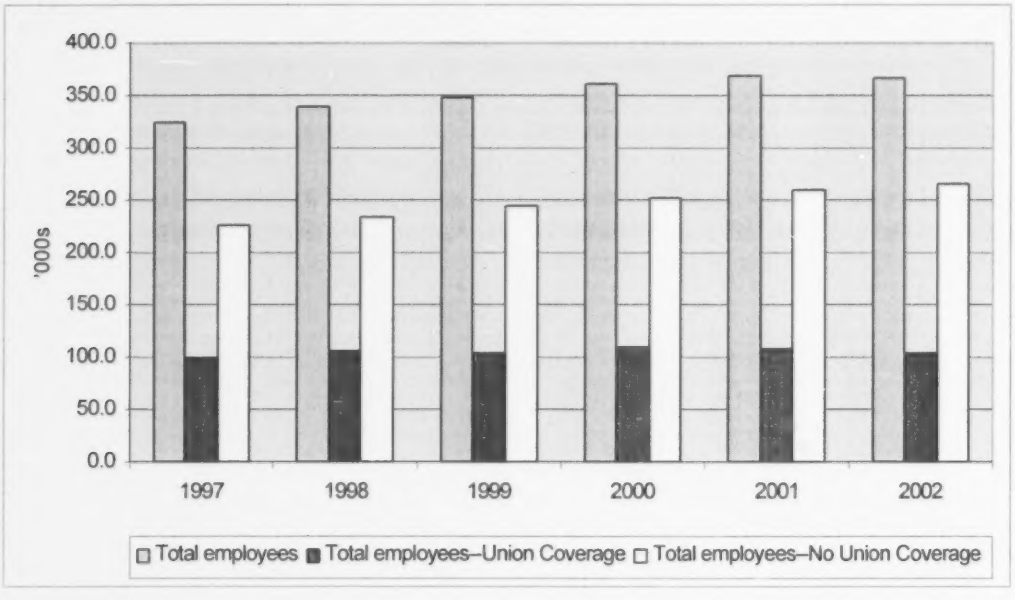
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

Feature - Employees by Union Coverage, by Industry, Nova Scotia, 1997-2002

(Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71F0004XCB, 2002)

Data on the union status of employees has been collected from the Labour Force Survey since January 1997. The data is available on an annual and monthly basis for Canada and the provinces. LFS data indicates that while the total number of employees grew 13.4% between 1997 and 2002, the number of employees with union coverage rose 4.9%, or by 4,800, while those with no union coverage increased 17.0%, or by 38,500. In 1997, 30.3% of all employees (98,300 employees) had union coverage and 69.7% (225,900 employees) had no union coverage. By 2002, 28.1% of all employees (103,100 employees) had union coverage, while 71.9% (264,400 employees) had no union coverage.

Employees by Union Coverage, Nova Scotia, 1997-2002



While total employees in the goods-producing sector rose 16.4% between 1997 and 2002, those with union coverage declined 16.2%. The decline was experienced in all goods industries with the exception of manufacturing which was virtually unchanged. Total employees in the services-producing sector grew 12.5% during this period. These employees also experienced almost equal

growth in union/non-union coverage at 11.1% and 13.0% respectively. Total employees in public administration were the most notable decline in the service-producing sector between 1997-2002. While the total number of employees in public administration declined 22.5%, there was a 21.3% decrease in the number of employees with union coverage and a 25.2% drop in the number of employees with non union coverage.

Employees by Union Coverage, by Industry, Nova Scotia, 1997-2002

('000 s)

	Total Employment						
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% Change 1997-2002
Industry							
Total employees	324.2	338.4	348.4	361.1	367.8	367.5	13.4
Goods-producing sector	67.6	71.3	75.2	76.5	75.3	78.7	16.4
Agriculture	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	7.5
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	10.6	11.2	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.8	-7.5
Utilities	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.7	17.4
Construction	15.3	14.3	16.2	18.4	18.5	18.4	20.3
Manufacturing	35.4	39.8	43.2	41.5	40.6	43.6	23.2
Services-producing sector	256.7	267.1	273.2	284.7	292.5	288.7	12.5
Trade	56.2	59.4	61.7	67.4	68.6	67.2	19.6
Transportation and warehousing	14.0	15.6	16.8	17.5	17.8	16.8	20.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	18.4	21.1	20.6	18.9	17.7	18.8	2.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	10.2	11.9	11.9	12.2	13.0	12.5	22.5
Mngt of companies & admin & other support	9.4	9.2	10.8	13.9	15.2	18.4	95.7
Educational services	27.2	27.8	30.1	31.1	32.0	31.6	16.2
Health care and social assistance	40.5	42.4	42.7	45.5	45.6	46.2	14.1
Information, culture and recreation	14.5	13.5	13.1	14.6	16.4	14.6	0.7
Accommodation and food services	23.1	23.2	26.0	24.6	27.5	28.1	21.6
Other services	13.4	13.3	14.0	13.5	12.7	11.4	-14.9
Public administration	29.8	29.6	25.5	25.4	25.9	23.1	-22.5
Public sector	90.6	92.0	91.8	97.0	96.0	91.4	0.9
Private sector	233.7	246.5	256.6	264.1	271.8	276.0	18.1

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Union Coverage

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% Change 1997-2002
Total employees	98.3	104.9	104.6	109.0	107.8	103.1	4.9
Goods-producing sector	22.9	23.4	21.9	20.3	20.7	19.2	-16.2
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	3.7	3.8	3.1	1.8	2.2	1.2	-67.6
Utilities	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.2	-25.0
Construction	5.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.9	4.0	-31.0
Manufacturing	11.4	13.7	12.6	11.6	10.7	12.7	11.4
Services-producing sector	75.5	81.6	82.7	88.8	87.1	83.9	11.1
Trade	3.3	3.1	3.7	4.6	3.9	3.0	-9.1
Transportation and warehousing	6.3	7.9	9.1	8.0	7.8	8.2	30.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.7	-22.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	–
Mngt of companies & admin & other support	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	37.5
Educational services	19.7	20.4	20.8	22.2	23.1	24.4	23.9
Health care and social assistance	19.9	22.7	25.2	27.1	27.1	25.7	29.1
Information, culture and recreation	3.6	3.4	3.6	4.4	3.6	3.2	-11.1
Accommodation and food services	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.7	6.2
Other services	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.8	-11.1
Public administration	18.3	19.4	15.9	16.9	16.5	14.4	-21.3
Public sector	61.4	65.2	65.5	69.2	67.9	65.8	7.2
Private sector	36.9	39.8	39.1	39.8	39.9	37.3	1.1

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No Union Coverage

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% Change 1997-2002
Total employees	225.9	233.5	243.8	252.1	260.0	264.4	17.0
Goods-producing sector	44.7	47.9	53.3	56.2	54.6	59.6	33.3
Agriculture	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	13.5
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	6.8	7.5	6.3	7.6	7.1	8.6	26.5
Utilities	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.5	114.3
Construction	9.5	9.7	11.3	13.5	12.6	14.4	51.6
Manufacturing	24.0	26.2	30.6	29.9	29.9	30.9	28.8
Services-producing sector	181.2	185.5	190.5	195.9	205.5	204.8	13.0
Trade	53.0	56.2	58.0	62.8	64.7	64.2	21.1
Transportation and warehousing	7.7	7.7	7.7	9.5	10.0	8.6	11.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	17.5	20.1	19.5	17.3	16.6	18.2	4.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	10.0	11.3	11.3	11.5	12.4	11.8	18.0
Mngt of companies & admin & other support	8.6	8.5	10.4	13.3	14.4	17.3	101.2
Educational services	7.5	7.4	9.3	9.0	9.0	7.1	-5.3
Health care and social assistance	20.6	19.7	17.5	18.4	18.5	20.5	-0.5
Information, culture and recreation	10.9	10.1	9.5	10.2	12.8	11.4	4.6
Accommodation and food services	21.4	21.8	24.7	22.9	25.5	26.4	23.4
Other services	12.5	12.3	13.0	12.4	12.2	10.6	-15.2
Public administration	11.5	10.3	9.7	8.5	9.4	8.6	-25.2
Public sector	29.2	26.8	26.2	27.8	28.1	25.7	-12.0
Private sector	196.7	206.7	217.6	224.3	231.9	238.7	21.4

Notes:
Employees–There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves. Employees are those who work as employees of a private firm or business; local, provincial or federal government, for a government service or agency, a crown corporation, or a government funded public establishment such as a school, university or a hospital.

Union status–beginning January 1997, employees are classified as to their union status: a) union member; b) not a member but covered by a union contact or collective agreement; or c) non-unionized.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators

September 5, 2003

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(July to September 2003 will be released November 28, 2003)

In the January to December 2002 period, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 4.6% in Nova Scotia and at 4.8% in Canada. During January to June 2003, total wages and salaries in Nova Scotia increased 5.2% over the same period the previous year reaching $6,422.4 million, while total wages and salaries rose 4.4% to $271,516.6 million in Canada.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia
($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Jan-June 2003
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.1	11,508.3	11,947.3	12,491.1	6,422.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(July 2003 will be released September 25,2003)

In 2002 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $590.68 per week increased $16.54, up 2.9% from 2001, while the Canadian figure of $681.09 rose $13.69 or 2.1%. In June 2003, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 1.6% over June 2002 to $599.39 compared to an increase of 2.0% to $693.68 in Canada. In June 2003 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86.4% of the Canadian average.

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	June 2003p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	529.89	532.33	526.47	533.00	538.61	549.26	549.24	562.77	574.14	590.68	599.39

Historic revisions were made with the January 2003 data release.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

Employment Insurance

(July 2003 will be released September 30, 2003)

There were 30,370 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in June 2003, an increase of 2.0% over last month and up 1.6% over June 2002. Nationwide there were 565,120 beneficiaries, an increase of 0.5% over last month and an increase of 1.3% over June 2002. Compared to June 2002, the change in the number of beneficiaries in all provinces and territories ranged from -8.4% in Manitoba to +6.0% in Alberta.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	June 2003p	% Change June 2002 - June 2003
Canada	**565,120**	**1.3**
Newfoundland & Labrador	36,540	1.5
Prince Edward Island	7,620	-5.6
Nova Scotia	**30,370**	**1.6**
New Brunswick	34,360	-2.9
Quebec	182,430	0.4
Ontario	143,690	5.1
Manitoba	13,320	-8.4
Saskatchewan	11,580	-4.8
Alberta	34,370	6.0
British Columbia	66,220	-2.9
Yukon	990	-2.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,100	-5.2

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

NOVA SCOTIA
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Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(1st quarter 2003 was released June 18, 2003)

	1998*	1999*	2000*	2001*	2002*	1st Quarter 2003*	% Change 1st quarter 2002 to 1st quarter 2003
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,322	22,901	22,792	23,146	23,216	1.7
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,474	10,526	10,544	0.1
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	11,108	10,787	-0.7
Universities & Colleges	10,156	9,144	8,877	8,268	7,926	8,195	-7.4
Health & Social Services Institution	26,250	27,301	27,501	28,156	29,068	29,760	6.4
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	10,244	10,557	8.9
School Boards	17,014	17,038	16,933	16,470	15,800	17,521	0.8
Total Government	**97,112**	**97,448**	**97,040**	**96,472**	**97,292**	**100,036**	**2.8**
Government Business Enterprises	8,196	7,439	6,825	6,396	6,479	6,916	9.4
Federal GBE	5,740	4,652	4,050	3,738	3,809	4,216	15.0
Provincial GBE	1,972	2,302	2,290	2,172	2,183	2,216	2.1
Local GBE	484	485	485	486	486	484	0.1
Total Public Sector	**105,308**	**104,886**	**103,865**	**102,868**	**103,770**	**106,953**	**2.9**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports (CANSIM retrieval Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004)

Nova Scotia Labour Market
September 2003

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators October 10, 2003

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(October 2003 will be released November 7, 2003)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release August 2003

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in September 2003 rose by 3,300 persons over August 2003 to 436,200 employees. The size of the labour force decreased 0.2% and the number of unemployed persons declined 8.2% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate decreased to 9.7%. When compared to September 2002, the employment level increased 1.5% while the unemployment rate fell 0.1 percentage points. The participation rate was 63.5% in September 2003, an increase of 0.1 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.6 percentage points since September 2002.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in two of the five regions in the province as compared to September 2002. The unemployment rate decreased 0.5 percentage points in the North Shore region and 0.3 percentage points in the Halifax region, while it increased 1.0 percentage points in the Cape Breton region, 0.9 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley and 0.8 percentage points in the Southern region.

On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 7.3%, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from August 2003. The Halifax rate stood as the lowest rate east of Quebec City.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

Feature - Employment Rate, Unemployment Rate and Participation Rate, 2-Year Average, 1996-1997 to 2001-2002, Nova Scotia by County

The following 2-year average "Employment, Unemployment and Participation Rates" for Census Divisions of Nova Scotia update a special tabulation from Labour Division, Statistics Canada, June 2002.

2-Year Average Employment Rates, Nova Scotia Census Divisions, 1996-1997 to 2001-2002 (1996 Census Boundaries)

County	1996 & 1997 ('000)	1997 & 1998 ('000)	1998 & 1999 ('000)	1999 & 2000 ('000)	2000 & 2001 ('000)	2001 & 2002 ('000)	% CV(1) 2001 & 2002 (%)
Annapolis	44.5	44.5	45.1	45.6	47.2	50.2	5.0
Antigonish & Pictou	48.3	49.4	51.2	52.3	52.2	52.0	5.5
Cape Breton	40.3	41.5	40.6	39.9	41.3	42.7	5.4
Colchester	53.7	53.0	54.2	56.6	57.5	56.1	7.7
Cumberland	48.7	50.7	50.6	49.8	50.3	49.6	7.2
Digby	45.0	47.0	49.3	50.7	50.7	50.7	4.2
Guysborough, Inverness, Richmond & Victoria	41.3	44.3	47.8	48.3	48.6	49.8	8.9
Halifax	61.7	62.4	63.4	64.6	65.3	64.4	3.5
Hants	55.0	54.0	55.7	58.3	58.3	58.5	7.4
Kings	49.8	51.1	53.5	54.1	55.9	58.6	5.1
Lunenburg	48.5	51.6	54.0	52.8	50.7	54.1	3.4
Queens	42.4	44.0	46.1	46.7	44.4	43.6	3.4
Shelburne	47.8	48.0	48.1	51.6	53.5	53.8	6.9
Yarmouth	50.5	49.7	51.6	53.2	52.9	53.5	4.0

2-Year Average Unemployment Rates, Nova Scotia Census Divisions, 1996-1997 to 2001-2002 (1996 Census Boundaries)

County	1996 & 1997 ('000)	1997 & 1998 ('000)	1998 & 1999 ('000)	1999 & 2000 ('000)	2000 & 2001 ('000)	2001 & 2002 ('000)	% CV(1) 2001 & 2002 (%)
Annapolis	13.5	13.5	12.7	12.1	10.2	9.4	9.5
Antigonish & Pictou	14.8	13.4	11.7	10.7	11.2	12.5	7.4
Cape Breton	21.9	19.0	18.6	18.4	18.6	17.5	9.2
Colchester	10.1	9.4	8.6	7.8	9.3	9.5	7.6
Cumberland	14.3	13.4	13.0	12.8	9.7	8.7	11.2
Digby	12.5	12.7	11.8	10.4	10.2	12.7	10.9
Guysborough, Inverness, Richmond & Victoria	19.3	18.7	15.8	15.3	14.5	13.6	13.3
Halifax	8.6	8.1	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.3	6.0
Hants	10.8	11.0	9.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	10.2
Kings	12.7	10.5	8.3	7.0	6.8	7.0	10.6
Lunenburg	11.9	10.7	9.2	8.7	9.7	9.4	11.4
Queens	15.8	15.4	13.6	11.8	11.1	10.6	11.1
Shelburne	14.6	16.0	16.1	13.3	13.2	14.0	6.9
Yarmouth	9.2	10.3	10.4	9.8	9.4	10.4	11.2

2-Year Average Participation Rates, Nova Scotia Census Divisions, 1996-1997 to 2001-2002 (1996 Census Boundaries)

County	1996 & 1997 ('000)	1997 & 1998 ('000)	1998 & 1999 ('000)	1999 & 2000 ('000)	2000 & 2001 ('000)	2001 & 2002 ('000)	% CV(1) 2001 & 2002 (%)
Annapolis	51.4	51.5	51.6	51.8	52.6	55.5	5.1
Antigonish & Pictou	56.7	57.1	58.0	58.5	58.8	59.4	5.7
Cape Breton	51.6	51.2	49.8	48.9	50.7	51.8	3.6
Colchester	59.8	58.5	59.2	61.4	63.4	62.0	6.0
Cumberland	56.8	58.5	58.2	57.1	55.7	54.3	6.5
Digby	51.4	53.8	55.9	56.6	56.5	58.1	3.2
Guysborough, Inverness, Richmond & Victoria	51.2	54.5	56.8	57.0	56.9	57.7	5.9
Halifax	67.4	67.9	68.2	69.1	69.9	69.5	2.9
Hants	61.6	60.7	61.2	63.6	63.7	63.9	4.0
Kings	57.1	57.1	58.3	58.2	60.0	63.0	6.4
Lunenburg	55.1	57.8	59.5	57.9	56.1	59.7	5.0
Queens	50.4	52.0	53.3	53.0	49.9	48.8	3.3
Shelburne	55.9	57.2	57.3	59.6	61.7	62.6	4.8
Yarmouth	55.6	55.4	57.6	58.9	58.4	59.7	4.2

(1) CV–Coefficient of variation is the standard error as a percentage of the estimated or the relative standard error. For LFS estimates, the CV is used to give an indication of the uncertainty associated with the estimates. Small CVs are desirable since the smaller the CV, the smaller the sampling variability is relative to the estimate. The CV depends on the size of the estimate, the sample size that the estimate is based on and the distribution of the sample.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Division, Special Tabulation released September 2003.

Key Employment Indicators

October 10, 2003

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(July to September 2003 will be released November 28, 2003)

In the January to December 2002 period, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 4.6% in Nova Scotia and at 4.8% in Canada. During January to June 2003, total wages and salaries in Nova Scotia increased 5.2% over the same period the previous year reaching $6,422.4 million, while total wages and salaries rose 4.4% to $271,516.6 million in Canada.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia
($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Jan-June 2003
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.1	11,508.3	11,947.3	12,491.1	6,422.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(August 2003 will be released October 27, 2003)

In 2002 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $590.68 per week increased $16.54, up 2.9% from 2001, while the Canadian figure of $681.09 rose $13.69 or 2.1%. In July 2003, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 0.9% over July 2002 to $596.55 compared to an increase of 0.9% to $687.90 in Canada. In July 2003 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86.7% of the Canadian average.

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	July 2003p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	529.89	532.33	526.47	533.00	538.61	549.26	549.24	562.77	574.14	590.68	596.55

Historic revisions were made with the January 2003 data release.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

Employment Insurance

(August 2003 will be released October 28, 2003)

There were 30,510 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in July 2003, an increase of 0.2% over the previous month and down 0.8% over July 2002. Nationwide there were 581,540 beneficiaries, an increase of 2.1% over the previous month and an increase of 0.5% over July 2002. Compared to July 2002, the change in the number of beneficiaries in all provinces and territories ranged from -9.7% in Northwest Territories and Nunavut to +8.2% in Alberta.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	July 2003p	% Change July 2002 - July 2003
Canada	**581,540**	**0.5**
Newfoundland & Labrador	36,310	1.3
Prince Edward Island	8,480	2.0
Nova Scotia	**30,510**	**-0.8**
New Brunswick	35,500	-7.8
Quebec	188,160	-3.5
Ontario	146,200	5.0
Manitoba	15,150	-4.1
Saskatchewan	12,960	-0.9
Alberta	35,990	8.2
British Columbia	69,460	4.5
Yukon	1,050	5.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,120	-9.7

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(2nd quarter 2003 was released September 5, 2003)

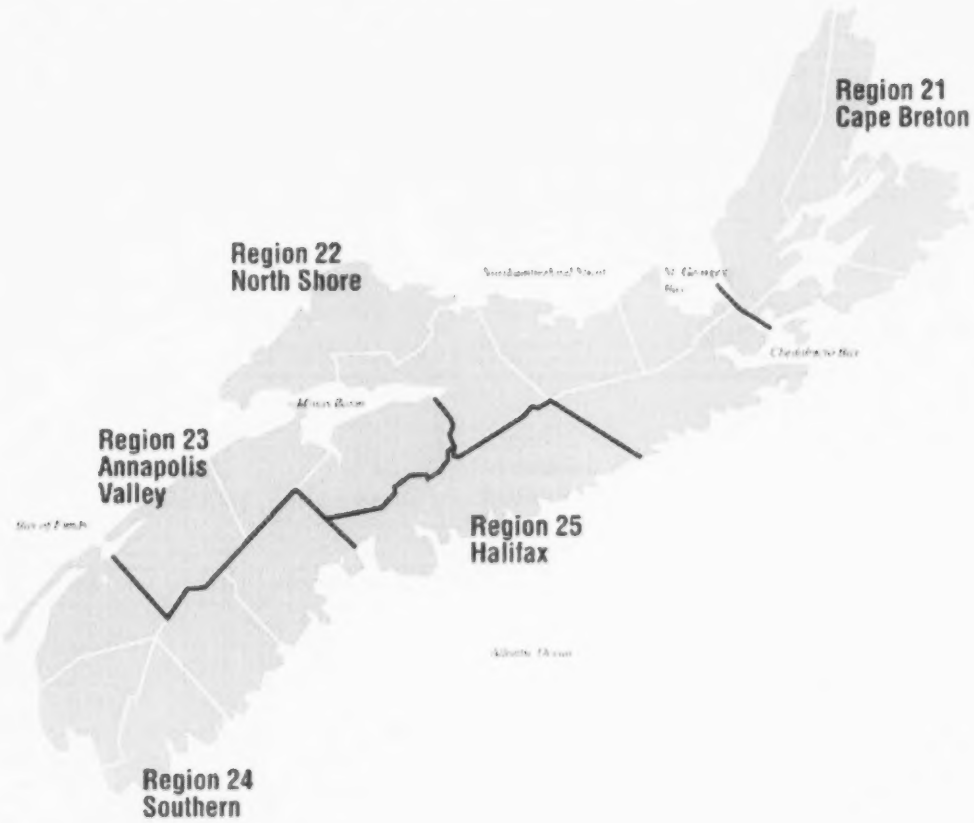
	1998*	1999*	2000*	2001*	2002*	2nd Quarter 2003*	% Change 2nd quarter 2002 to 2nd quarter 2003
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,322	22,901	22,792	23,146	23,622	2.0
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,474	10,526	10,694	0.5
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	11,108	11,385	3.5
Universities & Colleges	10,156	9,144	8,877	8,268	7,926	7,595	-6.8
Health & Social Services Institution	26,250	27,301	27,501	28,156	29,068	30,975	8.5
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	10,244	10,694	4.9
School Boards	17,014	17,038	16,933	16,470	15,800	17,732	3.6
Total Government	**97,112**	**97,448**	**97,040**	**96,472**	**97,292**	**102,002**	**3.9**
Government Business Enterprises	8,196	7,439	6,825	6,396	6,479	7,045	8.6
Federal GBE	5,740	4,652	4,050	3,738	3,809	4,337	13.4
Provincial GBE	1,972	2,302	2,290	2,172	2,183	2,220	2.1
Local GBE	484	485	485	486	486	488	0.2
Total Public Sector	**105,308**	**104,886**	**103,865**	**102,868**	**103,770**	**109,047**	**4.2**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports (CANSIM retrieval Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004)

Nova Scotia Labour Market
October 2003



NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators November 7, 2003

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(November 2003 will be released December 5, 2003)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release October 2003

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in October 2003 decreased by 3,700 persons over September 2003 to 432,500 employees. The size of the labour force decreased 1.1% and the number of unemployed persons fell 3.2% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate decreased 0.2 percentage points to 9.5%. When compared to October 2002, the employment level increased 0.7% while the unemployment rate rose 0.1 percentage points. The participation rate was 62.8% in October 2003, a decline of 0.7 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.2 percentage points since October 2002.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in two of the five regions in the province as compared to October 2002. The unemployment rate decreased 0.3 percentage points in the Halifax region and 0.1 percentage points in the Southern region, while it increased 2.6 percentage points in the Cape Breton region, 0.9 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley and 0.1 percentage points in the North Shore region

On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 7.2%, down 0.1 percentage points from September 2003. The Halifax rate stood as the lowest rate in the Atlantic Provinces.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

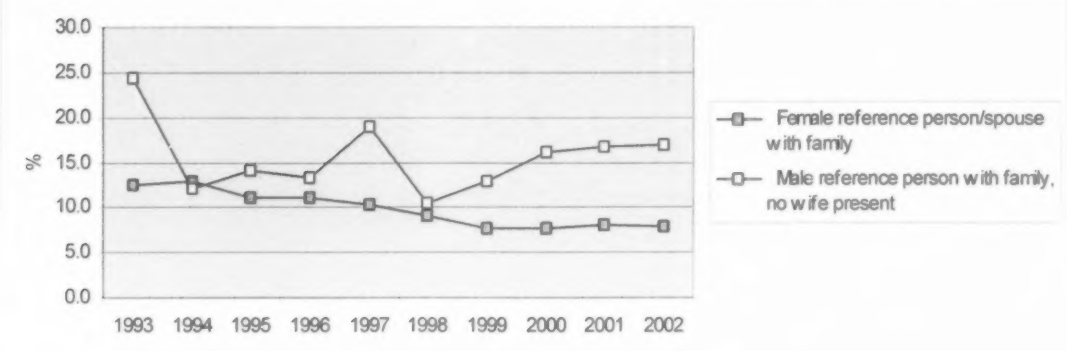
Feature -Unemployment Rate, by Family Type, Nova Scotia, 1993-2002

(Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review 2002, CD-ROM 71F0004-XCB)

The Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey describes "family type" as the relationship between the reference person or spouse (if present), and the labour force status of the husband (if present). The total of all families is comprised of two groups: 1) those where there is a woman reference person or spouse, and 2) those where there is not. In 1993 employment of "all families" in Nova Scotia was 125,800 while unemployment was 18,400. The resulting unemployment rate was 12.8%. By 2002 "all families" employment increased to 155,500 and unemployment declined by 4,600 resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.2%. Between 1993 and 2002 the unemployment rate decreased from 12.4% to 7.8% for "female reference person/spouse with family". The "male reference person with family, no wife present" rate declined from 24.4% to 16.9% showing a much greater deviation over the period..

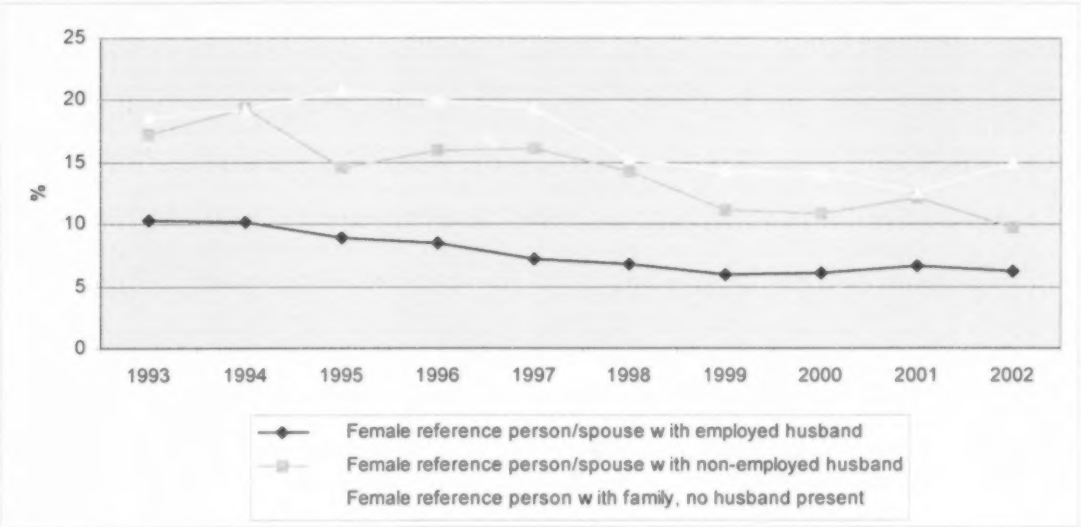
Unemployment Rate, by Family Type, Nova Scotia, 1993-2002

Unemployment Rate by Family Type	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)
All families	**12.8**	**12.8**	**11.1**	**11.1**	**10.5**	**9.1**	**7.9**	**7.9**	**8.4**	**8.2**
Female reference person/spouse with family	*12.4*	*12.8*	*11.0*	*11.0*	*10.2*	*9.0*	*7.7*	*7.7*	*8.1*	*7.8*
-with employed husband	10.3	10.2	8.9	8.5	7.2	6.8	6.0	6.1	6.6	6.2
-with non-employed husband	17.2	19.4	14.6	16.0	16.1	14.2	11.1	10.9	12.1	9.7
-no husband present	18.6	19.2	20.7	20.1	19.3	15.2	14.3	14.1	12.6	15.0
Male reference person with family, no wife present	*24.4*	*12.0*	*14.0*	*13.3*	*18.9*	*10.5*	*12.8*	*16.1*	*16.7*	*16.9*



Families with a woman reference person or spouse are further sub-divided into three groups: 1) those where a husband is present and he is employed, 2) those where a husband is present and he is unemployed or not in the labour force, and 3) those where there is no husband present. In families with a woman reference person/spouse with family and an employed husband, the unemployment rate declined from 10.3% in 1993 to 6.2% in 2002, representing the lowest unemployment rate levels of all groups. Although the group, female reference person/spouse with family and no husband present, generally experienced the highest unemployment of the three female groups referenced (from 18.6% in 1993 and 15.0% in 2002), these unemployment rates were lower than those recorded in the category "male reference person with family, no wife present".

Unemployment Rate, Female Reference Person/Spouse with Family, Nova Scotia, 1993-2002



Unemployment Rate– Number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Family Type– Family type describes the relationship between the reference person or spouse (if present) and the labour force status of the husband (if present). The total of all families is divided into two groups: those where there is a woman reference person or spouse, and those where there is not. Families with a woman reference person or spouse are further sub-divided into 3 groups: those where a husband is present and he is employed, those where a husband is present and he is unemployed and not in the labour force, and those where there is no husband present.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators

November 7, 2003

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

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(July to September 2003 will be released November 28, 2003)

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Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia
($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Jan-June 2003
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.1	11,508.3	11,947.3	12,491.1	6,422.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Average Weekly Earnings

(September 2003 will be released November 27, 2003)

In 2002 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $590.68 per week increased $16.54, up 2.9% from 2001, while the Canadian figure of $681.09 rose $13.69 or 2.1%. In August 2003, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 1.3% over August 2002 to $598.60 compared to an increase of 0.8% to $687.78 in Canada. In August 2003 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 87.0% of the Canadian average.

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	August 2003p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	529.89	532.33	526.47	533.00	538.61	549.26	549.24	562.77	574.14	590.68	598.60

Historic revisions were made with the January 2003 data release.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

Employment Insurance

(September 2003 will be released November 27, 2003)

There were 30,470 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in August 2003, unchanged from last month and an increase of 0.7% over August 2002. Nationwide there were 588,890 beneficiaries, an increase of 1.0% over last month and an increase of 5.7% over August 2002. Compared to August 2002, the change in the number of beneficiaries in all provinces and territories ranged from -4.4% in New Brunswick to +11.5% in Ontario.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	August 2003p	% Change August 2002 - August 2003
Canada	**588,890**	**5.7**
Newfoundland & Labrador	35,410	1.8
Prince Edward Island	8,460	4.7
Nova Scotia	**30,470**	**0.7**
New Brunswick	34,930	-4.4
Quebec	190,120	4.6
Ontario	149,760	11.5
Manitoba	14,440	0.4
Saskatchewan	12,740	2.7
Alberta	35,110	6.1
British Columbia	70,100	6.8
Yukon	1,040	4.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,140	-2.6

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

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Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

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Government Business Enterprises	8,196	7,439	6,825	6,396	6,479	7,045	8.6
Federal GBE	5,740	4,652	4,050	3,738	3,809	4,337	13.4
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Local GBE	484	485	485	486	486	488	0.2
Total Public Sector	**105,308**	**104,886**	**103,865**	**102,868**	**103,770**	**109,047**	**4.2**

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Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports (CANSIM retrieval Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004)

Nova Scotia Labour Market
November 2003

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators December 5, 2003

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(December 2003 will be released January 9, 2004)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release November 2003

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in November 2003 increased by 2,900 persons over October 2003 to 435,400 employees. The size of the labour force rose 1.3% and the number of unemployed persons increased 7.5% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate was up 0.6 percentage points to 10.1%. When compared to November 2002, the employment level increased 0.9% while the unemployment rate rose 0.6 percentage points. The participation rate was 63.6% in November 2003, an increase of 0.8 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.8 percentage points since November 2002.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate rose in four of the five regions in the province as compared to November 2002. The unemployment rate increased 4.4 percentage points in the Cape Breton region, 1.5 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley, 0.6 percentage points in the North Shore region and 0.4 percentage points in the Southern region, while the rate declined 1.4 percentage points in the Halifax region.

On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 6.3%, down 0.9 percentage points from October 2003. The Halifax CMA unemployment rate has not been lower than the November 2003 rate since the 6.0% experienced in December 2000. In November 2003 the Halifax rate stood as the lowest rate east of Oshawa.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

Feature - Employment/Unemployment Urban/Rural Nova Scotia, 1996-2002

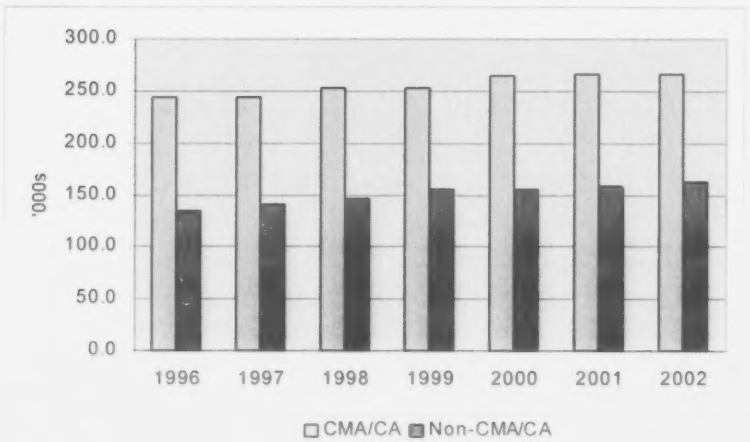
(Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historic Review, 2002, CD-ROM No. 71F0004-XCB)

Urban/rural labour data has been collected in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1996. LFS data indicates that total employment in Nova Scotia increased 13.3% from 1996 to 428,400 people in 2002. Broken down by urban/rural, employment in CMA/CA areas increased by 23,000 people or 9.5% to 266,300 between 1996 to 2002, while employment in non-CMA/CA areas rose 27,300 people or 20.3% to 162,100. The strong growth in the non-CMA/CA areas of the province was dominated by the rural versus small town employment increase as rural employment rose 26.4% from 100,500 in 1996 to 127,000 in 2002.

Between 1996 to 2002 full-time employment grew at a faster pace as compared to part-time, 15.2% versus 6.0%. During this period, while full-time employment in CMA/CA areas rose by 23,400 or 12.1% to 217,100, part-time employment in CMA/CA areas fell by 500 or 1.0% to 49,100. Full-time employment in Non-CMA/CA areas increased by 22,300 or 20.7% to 130,200 while part-time employment in Non-CMA/CA areas increased by 5,000 or 18.6% to 31,900.

The unemployment rate has shown improvement not only at the provincial level (from 12.3% in 1996 to 9.7% in 2002), urban/rural areas have improved as well. The unemployment rate of CMA/CA areas of the province has declined from 11.8% to 9.0% and non-CMA/CA areas unemployment decreased from 13.1% to 10.8%.

Total Employment Urban/Rural, Nova Scotia, 1996-2002



NOVA SCOTIA
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Statistics Division

Employment, Unemployment Rate, Urban/Rural, Nova Scotia, 1996-2002

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% Change 96-2003
Urban/Rural Employment	**378.1**	**384.3**	**398.9**	**408.6**	**419.5**	**423.3**	**428.4**	**13.3**
CMA/CA	*243.3*	*243.3*	*253.2*	*253.0*	*263.9*	*265.3*	*266.3*	*9.5*
Urban core	161.7	161.5	168.6	168.5	177.0	178.4	173.6	7.4
Urban fringe	8.8	8.7	10.5	11.0	10.1	11.8	12.4	40.9
Rural fringe	72.7	73.1	74.1	73.4	76.8	75.1	80.3	10.5
Non-CMA/CA	*134.8*	*141.0*	*145.7*	*155.6*	*155.6*	*158.0*	*162.1*	*20.3*
Small town	34.3	34.8	35.1	33.4	34.1	34.2	35.1	2.3
Rural	100.5	106.1	110.6	122.2	121.5	123.8	127.0	26.4
Full-time employment	**301.6**	**304.1**	**320.4**	**330.4**	**341.2**	**347.8**	**347.3**	**15.2**
CMA/CA	*193.7*	*192.9*	*203.6*	*204.1*	*213.9*	*217.4*	*217.1*	*12.1*
Urban core	128.0	127.2	134.7	134.7	142.1	145.7	141.3	10.4
Urban fringe	7.0	6.9	8.6	8.7	7.8	8.9	9.9	41.4
Rural fringe	58.7	58.8	60.3	60.7	64.0	62.9	65.8	12.1
Non-CMA/CA	*107.9*	*111.2*	*116.8*	*126.3*	*127.3*	*130.4*	*130.2*	*20.7*
Small town	26.9	27.0	27.8	26.5	27.2	27.5	27.2	1.1
Rural	81.0	84.2	89.0	99.8	100.1	102.9	103.0	27.2
Part-time employment	**76.5**	**80.1**	**78.5**	**78.2**	**78.3**	**75.4**	**81.1**	**6.0**
CMA/CA	*49.6*	*50.4*	*49.6*	*49.0*	*50.0*	*47.9*	*49.1*	*-1.0*
Urban core	33.7	34.3	33.9	33.9	34.9	32.8	32.2	-4.5
Urban fringe	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.4	26.3
Rural fringe	14.1	14.3	13.8	12.7	12.8	12.2	14.5	2.8
Non-CMA/CA	*26.9*	*29.7*	*28.9*	*29.3*	*28.4*	*27.5*	*31.9*	*18.6*
Small town	7.4	7.8	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.7	8.0	8.1
Rural	19.5	21.9	21.6	22.4	21.4	20.9	23.9	22.6
Urban/Rural Unemployment rate	**12.3**	**12.1**	**10.5**	**9.6**	**9.1**	**9.7**	**9.7**	**-2.6**
CMA/CA	*11.8*	*11.2*	*9.5*	*8.9*	*8.2*	*9.5*	*9.0*	*-2.8*
Urban core	10.6	10.3	8.4	7.5	7.2	8.9	8.6	-2.0
Urban fringe	28.5	27.5	22.8	21.4	23.9	23.9	16.8	-11.7
Rural fringe	12.1	10.9	10.0	10.0	7.9	8.2	8.4	-3.7
Non-CMA/CA	*13.1*	*13.7*	*12.2*	*10.6*	*10.6*	*10.1*	*10.8*	*-2.3*
Small town	14.3	14.9	10.9	10.7	10.3	9.8	9.5	-4.8
Rural	12.7	13.3	12.6	10.6	10.7	10.2	11.1	-1.6

Urban/rural data from the LFS is also available for Canada and the provinces, by age group, sex, class of worker and industry for further analysis.

Rural and Small Town Areas: Areas outside the commuting zone of Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs). This includes:

Rural Areas, which are sparsely populated lands lying outside small towns, villages and other populated places, with less than 1,000 population according to the previous census.

Small towns, which are urban areas with a population of 1,000 to 9,999 and with a population density of 400 inhabitants per square kilometre, based on the previous census.

Urban: Areas which encompass Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations Cas).

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations are large urban areas (known as urban cores) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as urban and rural fringes) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban cores. A CMA has an urban core population of at least 100,000 and a CA has an urban core population between 10,000 and 100,000 based on the previous census.

Urban core is a large urban area within a CMA or a CA that must have a population of at least 100,000 in the case of a CMA, or between 10,000 and 99,999 in the case of a CA based on the previous census and have a population density of at least 400 per square kilometre.
Urban fringe is the urban area within a CMA or CA that is not contiguous to the urban core. It has a minimum population concentration of 1,000 and a population density of at least 400 per square kilometre, based on the previous census population counts.
Rural fringe is all territory within a CMA or CA not classified as urban core or urban fringe.

Key Employment Indicators

December 5, 2003

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(October to December 2003 will be released February 27, 2004)

In the January to December 2002 period, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 4.5% in Nova Scotia and at 4.8% in Canada. During January to September 2003, total wages and salaries in Nova Scotia increased 5.2% over the same period the previous year reaching $9,765.4 million, while total wages and salaries rose 3.9% to $409,764.2 million in Canada.

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Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia
($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Jan-Sept. 2003
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.1	11,508.3	11,947.4	12,489.3	9,765.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(October 2003 will be released December 23, 2003)

In 2002 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $590.68 per week increased $16.54, up 2.9% from 2001, while the Canadian figure of $681.09 rose $13.69 or 2.1%. In September 2003, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 1.6% over September 2002 to $598.80 compared to an increase of 1.4% to $692.92 in Canada. In September 2003 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86.4% of the Canadian average.

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Sept. 2003p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	529.89	532.33	526.47	533.00	538.61	549.26	549.24	562.77	574.14	590.68	598.80

Historic revisions were made with the January 2003 data release.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

Employment Insurance

(October 2003 will be released December 19, 2003)

There were 30,130 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in September 2003, a decrease of 0.9% from last month and a decline of 1.3% over September 2002. Nationwide there were 579,900 beneficiaries, an decrease of 1.2% over last month and an increase of 4.6% over September 2002. Compared to September 2002, the change in the number of beneficiaries in all provinces and territories ranged from -7.1% in New Brunswick to +11.0% in Saskatchewan.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	September 2003p	% Change September 2002 - September 2003
Canada	**579,900**	**4.6**
Newfoundland & Labrador	35,180	-5.1
Prince Edward Island	8,100	-1.1
Nova Scotia	**30,130**	**-1.3**
New Brunswick	33,250	-7.1
Quebec	189,740	6.4
Ontario	148,370	9.7
Manitoba	14,680	4.4
Saskatchewan	13,370	11.0
Alberta	35,050	2.4
British Columbia	69,320	3.9
Yukon	1,050	1.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,110	-5.9

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(3rd quarter 2003 was released December 1, 2003)

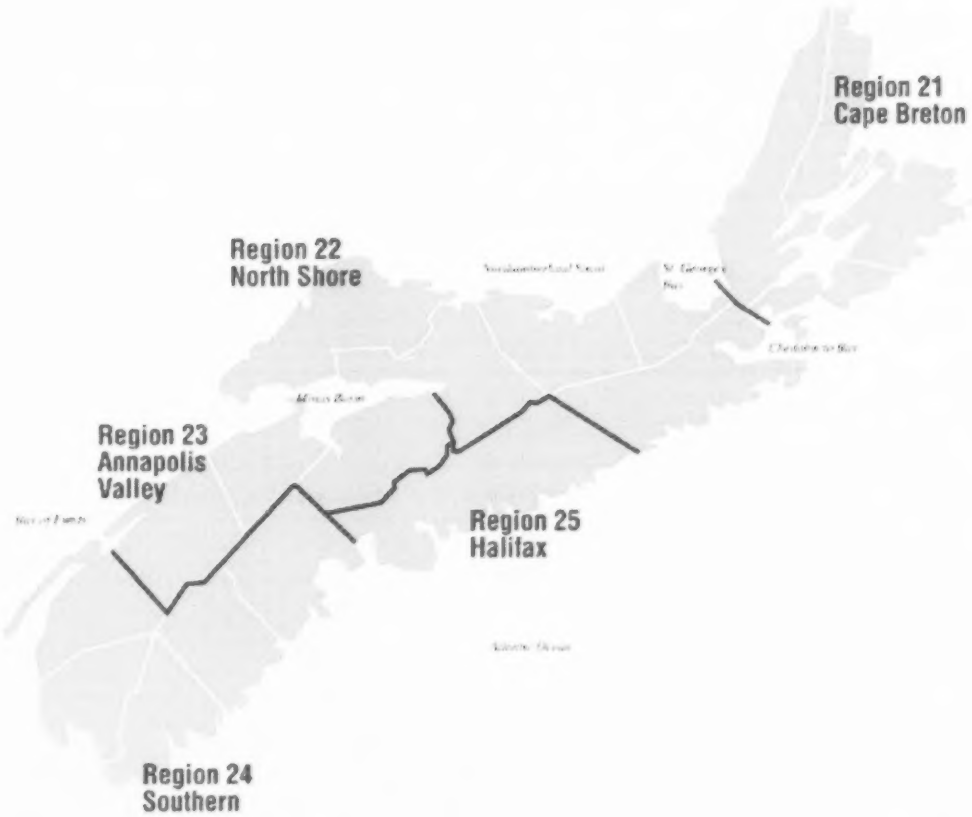
	1998*	1999*	2000*	2001*	2002*	3rd Quarter 2003*	% Change 3rd quarter 2002 to 3rd quarter 2003
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,322	22,901	22,792	23,146	23,724	1.3
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,474	10,526	10,493	0.6
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	11,108	11,584	2.2
Universities & Colleges	10,156	9,144	8,877	8,268	7,926	6,558	-1.6
Health & Social Services Institution	26,250	27,301	27,501	28,156	29,068	31,406	5.6
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	10,244	12,813	20.1
School Boards	17,014	17,038	16,933	16,470	15,800	13,665	7.2
Total Government	**97,112**	**97,448**	**97,040**	**96,472**	**97,292**	**99,749**	**5.4**
Government Business Enterprises	8,196	7,439	6,825	6,396	6,479	7,163	8.7
Federal GBE	5,740	4,652	4,050	3,738	3,809	4,453	13.4
Provincial GBE	1,972	2,302	2,290	2,172	2,183	2,221	2.1
Local GBE	484	485	485	486	486	489	0.2
Total Public Sector	**105,308**	**104,886**	**103,865**	**102,868**	**103,770**	**106,912**	**5.7**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports (CANSIM retrieval Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004)

Nova Scotia Labour Market
December 2003



NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators

January 9, 2004

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(January 2004 will be released February 6, 2004)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release December 2003 and Annual 1999-2003

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in December 2003 increased by 4,100 persons over November 2003 to 439.500 employees. The size of the labour force decreased 0.3% and the number of unemployed persons fell 11.1% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate decreased 1.1 percentage points to 9.0%. When compared to December 2002, the employment level increased 1.7% while the unemployment rate declined 0.4 percentage points. The participation rate was 63.4% in December 2003, a decline of 0.2 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.5 percentage points since December 2002.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in two of the five regions in the province as compared to December 2002. The unemployment rate decreased 1.7 percentage points in the Halifax region and 0.4 percentage points in the Southern region, while it increased 5.2 percentage points in the Cape Breton region, 1.5 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley and 0.7 in the North Shore region

On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 5.9%, down 0.4 percentage points from November 2003. The Halifax rate stood as the lowest rate east of Oshawa.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada and Nova Scotia, Annual, 1999-2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Canada					
Population (x 1,000)	23,969.0	24,284.9	24,617.8	24,945.1	25,250.7
Labour force (x 1,000)	15,721.2	15,999.2	16,246.3	16,689.4	17,046.8
Employment (x 1,000)	14,531.2	14,909.7	15,076.8	15,411.8	15,746.0
Full-time employment (x 1,000)	11,849.2	12,208.1	12,345.2	12,528.2	12,781.1
Part-time employment (x 1,000)	2,681.9	2,701.6	2,731.6	2,883.7	2,964.8
Unemployment (x 1,000)	1,190.1	1,089.6	1,169.6	1,277.6	1,300.9
Not in labour force (x 1,000)	8,247.8	8,285.6	8,371.5	8,255.7	8,203.9
Unemployment rate (%)	7.6	6.8	7.2	7.7	7.6
Participation rate (%)	65.6	65.9	66.0	66.9	67.5
Employment rate (%)	60.6	61.4	61.2	61.8	62.4
Nova Scotia					
Population (x 1,000)	740.8	747.7	751.6	755.6	760.0
Labour force (x 1,000)	452.0	461.6	468.9	474.2	480.1
Employment (x 1,000)	408.6	419.5	423.3	428.4	435.4
Full-time employment (x 1,000)	330.4	341.2	347.8	347.3	352.5
Part-time employment (x 1,000)	78.2	78.3	75.4	81.1	83.0
Unemployment (x 1,000)	43.3	42.0	45.6	45.8	44.7
Not in labour force (x 1,000)	288.8	286.2	282.7	281.4	279.8
Unemployment rate (%)	9.6	9.1	9.7	9.7	9.3
Participation rate (%)	61.0	61.7	62.4	62.8	63.2
Employment rate (%)	55.2	56.1	56.3	56.7	57.3

Feature - Employees Working Overtime (weekly) by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1997-2002

(Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2002, CD-ROM No. 71F0004-XCB)

Since January 1997, the LFS form 2 question has collected data on extra hours (from employees only): number of paid overtime hours worked in reference week, and number of extra hours worked without pay. Figures for Nova Scotia indicates that the number of employees at work increased 11.7% from 1997 to 2002. Of the total 337,000 employees at work in 2002, 21.4% worked overtime (12.7% working unpaid overtime, 7.9% working paid overtime and 0.8% working both unpaid and paid overtime). In 1997, of the total 301,600 employees at work, 18.6% worked overtime (10.2% working unpaid overtime, 7.7% working paid overtime and 0.9% working both unpaid and paid overtime).

A greater proportion of male employees work overtime as compared to females. In 1997, there were 32,000 men reporting overtime or 20.5% of all male employees (10.4% were working unpaid overtime, 9.5% were working paid overtime, while 0.7% worked both unpaid and paid overtime). By 2002, the number of male employees reporting overtime increased 26.3% to 40,400. As a result, 23.8% of all male employees were working overtime (12.9% were working unpaid overtime, 10.0% were working paid overtime, while 0.8% worked both unpaid and paid overtime). In 1997, there were 24,000 women reporting overtime or 16.4% of all female employees (10.1% were working unpaid overtime, 5.8% were working paid overtime, while 0.5% worked both unpaid and paid overtime). By 2002, the number of female employees reporting overtime increased 31.7% to 31,600. As a result, 18.9% of all female employees were working overtime (12.4% were working unpaid overtime, 5.7% were working paid overtime, while 0.7% worked both unpaid and paid overtime).

The average overtime hours of all overtime workers declined from 1997 to 2002 by 5.4% to 8.8 hours per week. Average overtime hours of all employees working unpaid overtime also decreased 5.4% to 8.7 hours in 2002, while average overtime hours of all employees working paid overtime declined 7.6% to 8.5 hours. During this period the average overtime hours of male overtime workers decreased 5.8% to 9.7 hours, while the average overtime hours of female overtime workers fell 6.2% to 7.6 hours. Average overtime hours of male employees working unpaid overtime decreased 10.4% to 9.5 hours compared to a female increase of 1.3% in the same category to 7.8 hours. Average overtime hours of male employees working paid overtime decreased 1.0% to 9.5 hours compared to a female decline of 17.9% in the same category to 6.9 hours.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Employees Working Overtime (weekly) by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1997-2002

Overtime	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Both Sexes						
Total employees at work	301.6	313.1	322.5	333.6	338.0	337.0
Employees working overtime	56.0	59.6	59.7	64.5	72.2	72.0
Working unpaid overtime	30.9	34.4	32.1	35.9	42.4	42.7
Working paid overtime	23.2	23.6	26.1	26.4	27.4	26.6
Working both unpaid and paid overtime	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.7
Average overtime hours of all employees	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Average overtime hours of overtime workers	9.3	9.0	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.8
Average overtime hours of employees working unpaid overtime	9.2	8.6	9.2	9.2	8.8	8.7
Average overtime hours of employees working paid overtime only	9.2	9.4	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.5
Average overtime hours of employees working both unpaid and paid overtime only	13.8	13.7	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.7
Male						
Total employees at work	155.7	162.6	166.5	171.7	174.0	170.0
Employees working overtime	32.0	34.8	34.7	37.9	41.9	40.4
Working unpaid overtime	16.2	18.2	16.5	19.1	21.9	22.0
Working paid overtime	14.8	15.8	17.4	17.5	18.7	17.0
Working both unpaid and paid overtime	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.4
Average overtime hours of all employees	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3
Average overtime hours of overtime workers	10.3	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.7
Average overtime hours of employees working unpaid overtime	10.6	9.7	10.1	10.3	9.9	9.5
Average overtime hours of employees working paid overtime only	9.6	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.5
Average overtime hours of employees working both unpaid and paid overtime only	14.4	14.9	14.8	14.2	13.9	15.1
Women						
Total employees at work	145.9	150.5	156.1	161.9	164.0	167.0
Employees working overtime	24.0	24.7	24.9	26.6	30.3	31.6
Working unpaid overtime	14.7	16.2	15.6	16.7	20.5	20.7
Working paid overtime	8.5	7.8	8.7	8.9	8.8	9.6
Working both unpaid and paid overtime	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2
Average overtime hours of all employees	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Average overtime hours of overtime workers	8.1	7.7	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.6
Average overtime hours of employees working unpaid overtime	7.7	7.4	8.2	8.1	7.7	7.8
Average overtime hours of employees working paid overtime only	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.9
Average overtime hours of employees working both unpaid and paid overtime only	13.0	12.3	11.4	9.4	10.5	10.8

Paid Overtime–includes any hours worked during the reference week over and above standard or scheduled paid hours, for overtime pay or compensation (including time off in lieu).

Extra Hours without Pay (unpaid overtime)–refers to time spent directly on work or work-related activities over and above scheduled paid hours. These must be extra hours worked for which the respondent received no additional compensation.

Beginning in mid-2000, the Labour Force Survey increased the use of centralized telephone interviewing. While the reasons are unclear, this change appears to have led to an increase in the number of employees who worked overtime.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

2004 Release Dates - Force Survey (LFS)

Data for:	Release date:
January 2004	February 6, 2004
February 2004	March 12, 2004
March 2004	April 8, 2004
April 2004	May 7, 2004
May 2004	June 4, 2004
June 2004	July 9, 2004
July 2004	August 6, 2004
August 2004	September 10, 2004
September 2004	October 8, 2004
October 2004	November 5, 2004
November 2004	December 3, 2004
December 2004	January , 2005

Key Employment Indicators

January 9, 2003

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(October to December 2003 will be released February 27, 2004)

In the January to December 2002 period, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 4.5% in Nova Scotia and at 4.8% in Canada. During January to September 2003, total wages and salaries in Nova Scotia increased 5.2% over the same period the previous year reaching $9,765.4 million, while total wages and salaries rose 3.9% to $409,764.2 million in Canada.

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Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia
($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Jan-Sept. 2003
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.1	11,508.3	11,947.4	12,489.3	9,765.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(November 2003 will be released January 29, 2004)

In 2002 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $590.68 per week increased $16.54, up 2.9% from 2001, while the Canadian figure of $681.09 rose $13.69 or 2.1%. In October 2003, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 1.2% over October 2002 to $602.04 compared to an increase of 1.3% to $694.40 in Canada. In October 2003 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86.7% of the Canadian average.

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Oct. 2003p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	529.89	532.33	526.47	533.00	538.61	549.26	549.24	562.77	574.14	590.68	602.04

Historic revisions were made with the January 2003 data release.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

Employment Insurance

(November 2003 will be released January 27, 2003)

There were 30,210 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in October 2003, an increase of 0.3% from last month and a decline of 1.9% over October 2002. Nationwide there were 579,900 beneficiaries, an increase of 0.1% over last month and an increase of 4.1% over October 2002. Compared to October 2002, the change in the number of beneficiaries in all provinces and territories ranged from -7.6% in Prince Edward Island to +12.7% in Ontario.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	October 2003p	% Change October 2002 - October 2003
Canada	**579,900**	**4.1**
Newfoundland & Labrador	36,460	-2.6
Prince Edward Island	7,900	-7.6
Nova Scotia	**30,210**	**-1.9**
New Brunswick	34,150	-6.0
Quebec	188,770	5.3
Ontario	150,540	12.7
Manitoba	14,580	1.8
Saskatchewan	13,000	5.3
Alberta	34,190	-4.0
British Columbia	69,130	3.6
Yukon	1,060	-2.8
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,130	-5.0

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(3rd quarter 2003 was released December 1, 2003)

	1998*	1999*	2000*	2001*	2002*	3rd Quarter 2003*	% Change 3rd quarter 2002 to 3rd quarter 2003
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,322	22,901	22,792	23,146	23,724	1.3
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,474	10,526	10,493	0.6
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	11,108	11,584	2.2
Universities & Colleges	10,156	9,144	8,877	8,268	7,926	6,558	-1.6
Health & Social Services Institution	26,250	27,301	27,501	28,156	29,068	31,406	5.6
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	10,244	12,813	20.1
School Boards	17,014	17,038	16,933	16,470	15,800	13,665	7.2
Total Government	**97,112**	**97,448**	**97,040**	**96,472**	**97,292**	**99,749**	**5.4**
Government Business Enterprises	8,196	7,439	6,825	6,396	6,479	7,163	8.7
Federal GBE	5,740	4,652	4,050	3,738	3,809	4,453	13.4
Provincial GBE	1,972	2,302	2,290	2,172	2,183	2,221	2.1
Local GBE	484	485	485	486	486	489	0.2
Total Public Sector	**105,308**	**104,886**	**103,865**	**102,868**	**103,770**	**106,912**	**5.7**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports (CANSIM retrieval Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004)